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The Best in Chess Every Two Weeks



Gregory Kaidanov (8-1!) Wins World Open

- **Karpov Wins Biel**
- **More on Fischer-Spassky**
- **Endgame Analysis by Peters**

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

April Jenkins

PROOFREADER

Tom Berndt

NEWS BUREAUS

FIDE, GMA

USA TODAY, USCF

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Frits Agterdenbos

Jerome Bibuld

Nigel Eddis

Lars Grah

Bill Hook

Catherine Jaeg

CONSULTANTS

Daniel Seirawan

Larry Svitiz

WFC

ADMINISTRATOR

FM Ralph Dubisch

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On the Nature of Brilliancy—and Class

Much ado has been made over the years as to what constitutes a brilliancy. Is a badly played game brilliant if it features a snappy five-move combination somewhere among the bumbling? Or is a game brilliant only if the winner was in control from start to finish? Is it brilliant if you uncork an unsound combination from a lost position and win?

Defining brilliance is a bit like trying to get a handle on what is “obscene.” The quote, “I don’t know how to define obscene, but I know it when I see it!” might well apply to judging a brilliant chess game. For the last hundred and fifty years or so, a brilliant game has normally been thought to be one rich in tactics and combinations, preferably featuring sacrifices. In fact, the more wood sacrificed, the more brilliant the game and soundness is not always an issue. The “Immortal Game” has not withstood the rigors of modern day analyst Dr. Robert Hubner. In some 30 pages of text Robert made a mockery of the game by successfully second-guessing nearly every move! But, nonetheless, the Immortal Game *was* brilliant and has thrilled generations of players and will thrill generations to come.

I was asked to be a member of the Brilliancy Prize committee for the 30th World Chess Olympiad in Manila. GM Eduard Gufeld for years has postulated that chess is not sport, but art. “AAARRRTTT! You must have EEEMAGINATION. Play brilliant chess, my friend. Only then will your games be remembered.” Eddie wanted me on the committee because, “You must be on the committee. You must publish these games, because they are BRILLIANT. People will discuss them. Everyone knows *Inside Chess* and it is very important.” Sifting through some 4,000 Olympiad games to find the gems isn’t a lot of fun, but I was eventually persuaded to accept the job.

Gufeld is a salesman for brilliancy if there ever was one. While in Manila he found a sponsor, formed the committee,

judged the submissions, and awarded the prizes. No easy job, I assure you. The sponsor, Mr. Lowell Liwat, put up 100,000 Philippine Pesos (roughly \$4,000 US): P50,000 first, P30,000 second, and P20,000 third plus a marble chess board for each. Fourth through tenth places received a marble chess board as well.

“Play brilliant chess, my friend. Only then will your games be remembered!”

The establishment of the Lowell Liwat Brilliancy Awards was noted in the daily bulletin and announced at the start of play. Entries started pouring in. The committee was composed of both World Champions Xie Jun (China) and Garry Kasparov (Russia), plus Jan Timman (Holland), Viswanathan Anand (India), Emmanuel Omuku (Nigeria), Peter Parr (Australia), Eduard Gufeld (Georgia) and Yasser Seirawan (United States).

It is no secret that Garry Kasparov and I are annoyed with each other. Our difficulties stem from what I feel is his disloyalty to the GMA, but that is the subject of a different Commentary. Suffice to say that through three-quarters of the Olympiad we never spoke! This was a bit of a feat, as the USA often played on stage with Russia and we saw a lot of each other.

Thus it came as a surprise to me when, late in the competition as I was on stage watching the U.S. team, Garry strode up to me and said, “Yasser. I’m deeply disturbed by the game Rogers-Milos.” No hello, no preamble whatsoever—I was so stunned that I didn’t know what to say. Half my mind was still trying to figure out if Larry Christiansen was winning or not and the other half was wondering what Garry was talking about.

My lack of reaction didn’t slow Garry down. He expounded, “You know this

game is terrible! What is Black doing? Bishop on h7? Pawn on g6? Is this resistance? This game is a shame! How can this be brilliant?”

Ahhh. The magic word. Now I understood. Garry was hot and bothered about the Rogers-Milos game which was widely considered the most brilliant game of the tournament. At least *I* thought so, and it had topped my list. But what was Garry going on about? “YOU KNOW a game has to have something. It must be SPECIAL. It should feature GOOD RESISTANCE and MUST contain something ORIGINAL. Now look at my game versus Nikolic, now that was a brilliant game!” That magic word again. I told Garry I was certainly impressed by that game *too* (it was second on my list) and disentangled myself as best I could.

“That was certainly strange,” I thought. What had I gotten myself into by becoming a committee member? Now I was the target of lobbyists! With the disturbing thought that now others would be pressing their brilliancies upon me, I shared this strange conversation with my teammates and watched out for potential lobbyists. Fortunately no others were forthcoming. At that point I was unaware that Kasparov was a fellow brilliancy judge and would soon be chairing our committee meeting!

Finally the cutoff date for submissions came and I was shocked to find that Kasparov had submitted three(!) of his games. He was the *only* person at the Olympiad to submit more than one. His choices were perplexing as well. A total crush over Loginov in which he made a book sac of a pawn in the opening and nothing more. Then a fine game in which he outplayed Ivanchuk, but the game was sacrifice free! And his very nice win over Nikolic wherein he sacrificed his Knight. I double-checked to make sure I was on the Brilliancy Prize committee and not the Best Game Prize committee.

On the evening of the free day before the 14th round the Brilliancy Prize committee met to discuss their notes and

name the winners. Jan Timman was dismayed to find out that Kasparov was on the commission and refused to attend. Xie Jun had other obligations and it was up to the rest of us.

We met at Garry's hotel and the meeting was opened by Garry. He began by lecturing us on what a brilliancy was. "In Russia, a panel of experts have gotten together to discuss this question," Garry began. "A brilliancy must be well played. It must feature something new in the opening (really?). It must have original ideas and be tactical." This went on for some time until Vishy Anand spoke up. "Gazza! We all know what a brilliancy is! We've made our choices, let's count the votes."

Garry wasn't listening and he continued his harangue. Vishy got fed up again. "Gazza, you're rewriting history. Many brilliancies were *poorly* played games that featured something sparkling at a solitary moment. You're describing a *well-played game*." And so it went. Eventually, Garry wore some of us down.

Finally (!), a vote was called. Each

committee member chose three games. A first-place vote was worth three points, second-place two points and a third-place vote one point. Despite Garry's rhetoric, I voted Rogers-Milos first, Kasparov-Nikolic second and Smirin-Shabalov third.

Garry voted his game with Nikolic first and didn't consider the Rogers-Milos game at all! And Garry's lobbying apparently did pay off. His game with Nikolic got a total of 16 points and Rogers-Milos was a distant second with 11 points. Satisfied, Garry quickly departed. The rest of the committee was left to determine the other eight prize winners.

The whole episode stunned me. I tried to understand what had happened. Conflict of interest aside, if Garry hadn't voted for himself, his game would still have won. Fair enough. But what was extraordinarily clear was that *without* Garry's intensive lobbying he would certainly *not* have won. Roger's game had featured a Bishop-sac, a Rook-sac, and a Queen-sac, all leading to a pretty mate. It had been "brilliant."

Despite Garry's rhetoric, I voted Rogers-Milos first, Kasparov-Nikolic second and Smirin-Shabalov third.

Much later, as I puzzled over the whole chain of events, news reached me that Ian Rogers had declined to be on the committee, because he thought his game had a real chance of winning and he didn't want to prejudice the jury or involve himself in a possible conflict of interest.

It's taken for granted (perhaps unfairly) that the World Champion sets the standard for behavior in the chess world. I think in this case he could learn something from the man who won more than second prize.

Yasser

Kaidanov Dominates World Open

by NM Joel Salzman

GM Gregory Kaidanov outstripped his rivals in the 20th World Open in Philadelphia to take home \$12,000 with the impressive score of 8/9. The thirty-two-year-old former Muscovite, now residing in Lexington, Kentucky, started with five consecutive wins before losing to GM Joel Benjamin in Round Six. He then went on to win his three remaining games, disposing of IM Eugene Meyer, GM Michael Rohde, and GM Alexander Goldin. This was Kaidanov's fourteenth first place out of sixteen American tournaments, including such large events as King's Island and the Chicago Open.

In second place with seven points, a full point back, were Benjamin, GM Alexey Yermolinsky, IM Loek Van Wely, GM Vladimir Malaniuk, GM Dmitry Gurevich, IM Igor Ivanov and GM Michael Rohde, who received \$1943 each for their efforts.

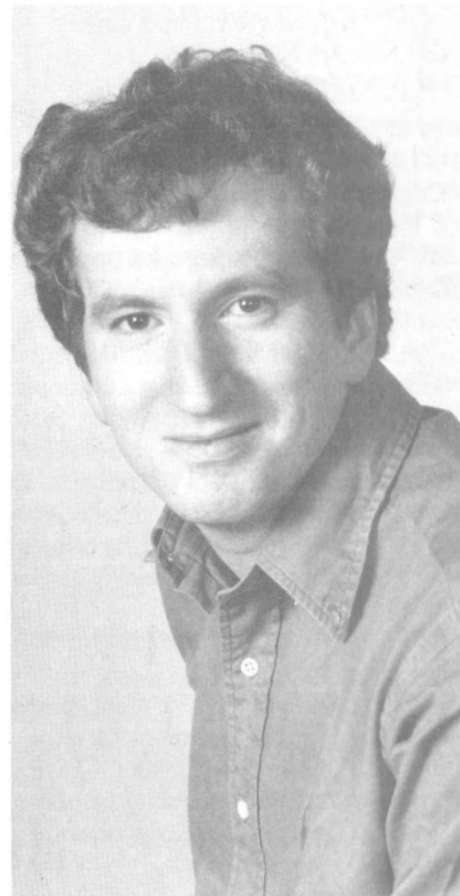
Kaidanov was soft-spoken and modest about his victory. "I played like an amateur. I didn't worry about my results and I think that my opponents were more nervous than me." Kaidanov has developed a successful coaching career in the Lexington area, and his ambitious plans for the future include organizing chess camps for kids and adults.

For the non-GMs, prizes of \$3,000 were awarded to the top players with ratings under 2300 and between 2300 and 2449. Mitchell Goldberg (2277) of New York and Boris Zisman (2348) of Maryland each scored six-and-a-half points, the only untitled players to post such a high score. Goldberg's performance rating was well over 2600, his results included draws with GM Wojtkiewicz in Round Seven and GM Browne in Round Nine, while Zisman defeated IMs Bruce Rind and Anthony Saily in the last two rounds. Pending confirmation, IM norms were achieved by Goldberg, Mikhail Braude and Vivek Rao.

In recent years the World Open has evolved into a full-scale chess congress. Besides the 20th edition of the premier event, with \$150,000 in guaranteed prize money, preliminaries at the Philadelphia festival included an IM-norm international open, six-round Amateur and four-round Warm-up swisses... and if that was not enough chess, a daily assortment of quick-chess tournaments, action quads and WBCA Blitz events were available from June 25 to July 6.

The 36-player Philadelphia International was won by IM Ildar Ibragimov of Russia with 7/9. His five-game winning streak in rounds 4-8 included victories over IM Igor Ivanov and GMs Walter Browne and Michael Rohde. A last-round draw with GM Roman Dzindzichashvili, who trailed by a half-point, sealed the \$2,000 first prize for Ibragimov. Dzindzi received \$1,000 for clear second. Equal third at six points were Browne, Rohde, GM Sergey Kudrin and IM Vladimir Fedorov. The sole IM norm was made by American FM Richard Delaune, who defeated Ibragimov in Round Three. In spite of the low number of entrants for this tournament, organizer Bill Goichberg was pleased with the number of foreigners who turned out, so another International can be expected next year.

The 1992 version of the World Open ran much more smoothly than last year's event. There were no serious problems, primarily due to the efficient use of computers for pairing purposes. The directing staff, headed by Bill Goichberg, generally kept things under control in spite of the usual cases of alleged sandbagging and bribery (three players in the Open came forward at the start of the final round to report unsavory offers from their opponents) and the variety of alternate playing schedules and reentry options available. One hundred and nineteen players decided to restart the tournament at various stages, with hopes



GM Michael Rohde

Photo by James Woodward

of doing better the second time around. Opinions on reentry vary; it is obviously profitable for the tournament organizer, while the sentiments of detractors can be summed up by IM Alex Sherzer's joke that "... soon you will be able to pay \$5 to take back a move!"

Off the board, aside from the mass socializing that takes place when 1244 chessplayers gather, some popular topics of discussion were the upcoming USCF policy board election, the unfortunate situation in Yugoslavia, and the results from the recently concluded Manila Olympiad. Notable amongst the Olympians appearing at the World Open were newly titled GM Alex Yermolinsky (congratulations Alex!), GM Alex Shabalov of Latvia and IM Loek Van Wely of the

Netherlands, whose team faced no less than seven former Soviet republics in Manila.

Thanks to ChessBase USA and Luis Hoyos Millan for providing the full-width games.

Annotations by GM Gregory Kaidanov

V 6 Vienna Game C78

GM Gregory Kaidanov
IM Ildar Ibragimov

World Open 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nf6 3.d3 Nc6 4.Nc3 Bb4 5.Nge2 d5 6.exd5 Nxd5 7.O-O Nb6?!

I was pleased when I saw this move, as this is not the best square for the Knight. Either 7...Nxc3 or Bxc3 was better.

8.Bb3 O-O 9.Ne4

A useful centralizing Knight move taking advantage of the Black Bishop on b4.

9...Na5

A standard idea, but Black has spent two tempi effecting this exchange. How can I take advantage of that? By completing my development as quickly as possible!

10.Bg5 Be7 11.Bxe7 Qxe7 12.Qd2 Nxb3 13.axb3

The position is almost equal. Almost. Because of the last two energetic moves I am a bit ahead in development. I have an open file and the possibility of playing f2-f4 to open new files for my pieces.

13...Nd5

Again a standard idea. The Knight was not effective on b6, so Ildar tries to set it up in the center. How should I react?

14.N4c3!

Of course! My Knights mirror each other and I want to trade the most active Black piece. Why not Ne2-c3? Because I need this Knight to support f2-f4.

14...Nb4

After 14...Nc3 15.Nc3 Black has problems developing his Bishop, e.g., 14...Be6 15.Qe3 with a double-attack on a7 and e5, or 14...Bd7 15.Qe3 a6 16.Rfe1 followed by f2-f4 and d3-d4 and Black is in trouble.

15.f4!

Time for action!

15...b6 16.fxe5 Qxe5 17.d4 Qe7 18.Ng3 Be6 19.Rae1

Rook to the open file!

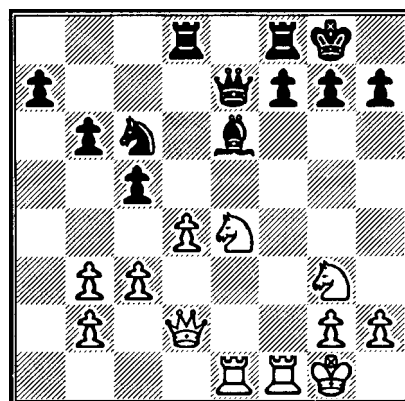
19...Rad8

Now all of White's pieces participate in

the attack except the Knight on c3. So...

20.Nce4 c5 21.c3 Nc6

Now everything is ready for the final attack.



22.Nf6+ gxf6 23.Qh6 f5

Already nothing will save Black, e.g., 23...Rd5 24.Re4 Rg5 25.Rh4 Rg7 26.Nh5 Rg6 27.Nxf6+ and 28.Qxh7 mate or ... h N 26.Qxf6+ and 27.Qxe7.

24.Nh5 1-0

Black resigned because of 24...f6 25.Rxe6 and 26.Rxc6.

Annotations by GM Gregory Kaidanov

AL 5.5 Alekhine's Defense B04

GM Joel Benjamin
GM Gregory Kaidanov

World Open 1992

1.e4 Nf6 2.e5 Nd5 3.d4 d6 4.Nf3 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nd7 6.Bc4 Nxe5 7.dxe5 Be6?

7...c6 was better.

8.O-O g6 9.Nd2 Bg7 10.Nf3 c6 11.Qd4 Qc7?!

A waste of time. 11...Qb6 was better.

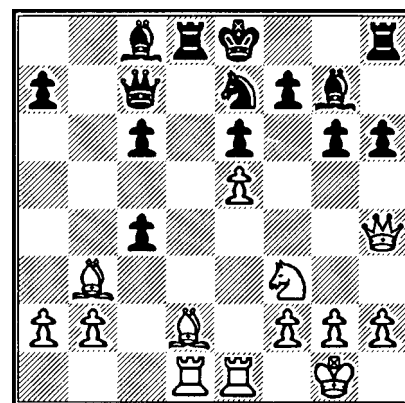
12.Re1 Rd8 13.Bb3!

13...Qxa7 was impossible because of 13...Nb6 14.Bxe6 Ra8.

13...Qb6 14.Qh4 h6 15.Nd4 Bx8 16.Ne6 17.Bd2 Ne7 18.Rad1 Qc7 19.Nf3 b5?!

With the idea ...c6-c5 and ...Bc8-b7, but better to start with ...c6-c5 immediately.

20.c4 bxc4



21.Qxc4

I forgot about this move, considering that only 21.Bxc4 was possible. Now White wins.

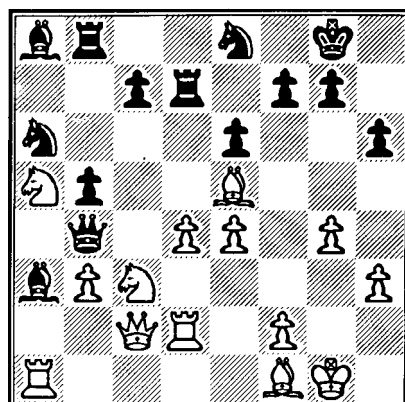
21...O-O 22.Bb4 Rxd1 23.Rxd1 Rd8 24.Bd6 Qb7 25.Nd4 c5 26.Qxc5 Bf8 27.Qa5 Rd7 28.Ba4 Rxd6 29.exd6 Nd5 30.Qd8 Nf4 31.Bc6 Qa6 32.d7 Bxd7 Qxd7 1-0

QI 5.3 Queen's Indian E15

GM Alexander Goldin
GM Walter Browne

World Open 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 Bb7 6.Bg2 Bb4+ 7.Bd2 a5 8.O-O O-O 9.Qc2 h6 10.Rd1 d5 11.cxd5 Nxd5 12.a3 Be7 13.e4 Nf6 14.Nc3 Na6 15.Bf4 Qc8 16.Ne5 Rd8 17.Nc4 Nh5 18.Be3 Nf6 19.h3 Rd7 20.Rd2 Qe8 21.Rad1 Rb8 22.g4 Qf8 23.Ra1 Ba8 24.Bf4 b5 25.Nxa5 Bxa3 26.Be5 Ne8 27.Bf1 Qb4



28.Nxb5 Bxe4 29.Qxe4 Qxd2 30.Rxa3 Nb4 31.Ra4 Nd6 32.Bxd6 cxd6 33.Nc4 Qg5 34.Rxb4 Rxb5 35.h4 1-0

Annotations by GM Gregory Kaidanov

QI 1.1 Bogo-Indian E11

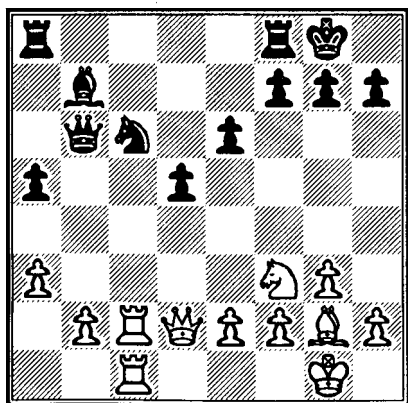
GM Gregory Kaidanov
GM Michael Rohde

World Open 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 Bb4+ 4.Nd2 c5 5.a3 Bxd2+ 6.Qxd2 Nc6 7.dxc5 Ne4 8.Qe3 Qa5+ 9.Bd2 Nxd2 10.Qxd2 Qxc5 11.Rc1 a5 12.Nf3 b5!

An interesting idea. Now Black opens the b-file and will try to organize pressure on the b-pawn.

13.cxb5 Qxb5 14.Bg2 O-O 15.O-O d5 16.Rc2! Bb7 17.Rfc1 Qb6



18.Qe3!

I borrowed this move from the game Botvinnik-Sorokin USSR (ch) 1931 (Game 20 in *Botvinnik's One Hundred Selected Games*). The idea is that on e3 the pawn will control the d4-square and limit Black's possibilities.

18...Qxe3 19.fxe3 Rfc8 20.Nd4 Ne5

After 20...Nxd4 21.exd4 Rxc2 22.Rxc2 Rc8 23.Rxc8+ Bxc8 24.e4 dxe4 25.Bxe4 White is slightly better, although it is unclear if it is enough for a win or not.

21.Rxc8+ Rxc8 22.Rxc8+ Bxc8 23.e4 Bb7?!

Maybe this move doesn't lose, but it certainly creates problems for Black. 23...Nc4 would be more likely to draw.

24.exd5 exd5 25.b3 g6 26.Kf1 Kf8 27.Ke1 Ke7 28.Kd2 Kd6 29.Kc3 h5?

A bad mistake. Black can't allow White to create a passed pawn. Correct is 29...Kc5 and Black holds the position.

30.b4 axb4+ 31.Kxb4 Ng4 32.Kb5!

White doesn't need to protect the h-pawn. The King's activity and the outside passed a-pawn are more important.

32...Ne3

After 32...Nxb2 33.Kb6 Bc8 34.Nb5+ Ke5 35.Kc5, White wins the pawn back and keeps all the advantages of his position.

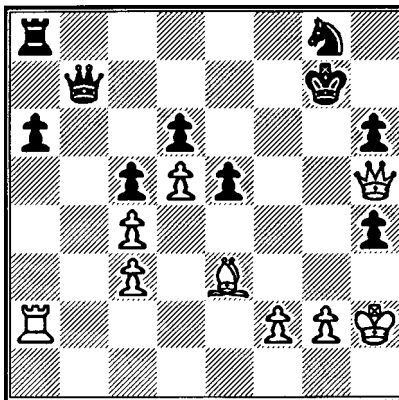
33.Bf3 Bc8 34.a4 Bd7+ 35.Kb4 f5 36.a5 Bc8 37.Nb5+ Ke5 38.Na7 Bb7 39.Kb5 Nc4 40.a6 Nd6+ 41.Kb6 Ba8 42.Kc7 Nc4 43.Kb8 Nb6 44.Nc8 Nxc8 45.Kxa8 Kd6 46.Kb7 1-0

NI 14.5 Nimzo-Indian Hubner E41

IM Ildar Ib-ragimov
GM Walter Browne

Philadelphia Int'l 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 c5 5.Bd3 Nc6 6.Nf3 Bxc3+ 7.bxc3 d6 8.e4 e5 9.h3 h6 10.Be3 b6 11.O-O O-O 12.d5 Ne7 13.Kh2 Nh7 14.Nd2 f5 15.exf5 Bxf5 16.Ne4 Nf7 17.Ng3 Bxd3 18.Qd4 g5 19.Kg7 20.a5 bxa5 21.Rfb1 Rb8 22.Rxb8 Qxb8 23.Rxa5 Qb7 24.Qd1 a6 25.Ra2 Ra8 26.h4 gxh4 27.Nh5+ Nxh5 28.Qxh5 Ng8



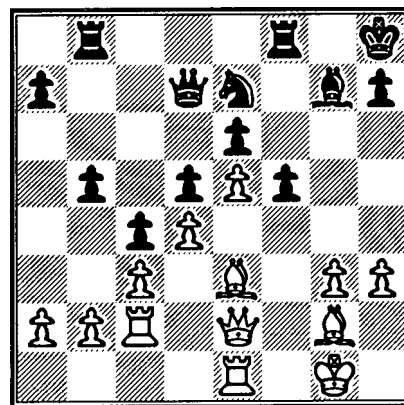
29.f4 e4 30.f5 Qf7 31.Qg4+ Kh8 32.Bf4 Nf6 33.Qg6 Qxg6 34.fxg6 Rd8 35.Kh3 Kg7 36.Rxa6 Ne8 37.Kxh4 Kxg6 38.g4 Rd7 39.Rb6 Rd8 40.Rb7 Nf6 41.Re7 h5 42.gxh5+ Nxh5 43.Re6+ Kf5 44.Bxd6 Nf4 45.Re5+ Kf6 46.Kg4 Nd3 47.Re6+ Kf7 48.Kf5 Nb2 49.Re7+ Kg8 50.Bxc5 Nxc4 51.Kxe4 Nd2+ 52.Ke5 Nf3+ 53.Ke6 Ng5+ 54.Kf6 1-0

SI 48.2 Closed Sicilian B20

IM Ildar Ibragimov
FM Richard Delaune

Philadelphia Int'l 1992

1.e4 c5 2.g3 Nc6 3.Bg2 g6 4.d3 Bg7 5.f4 d6 6.Nf3 Nh6 7.O-O f5 8.c3 O-O 9.Na3 Kh8 10.h3 Nf7 11.Be3 Rb8 12.exf5 gxf5 13.d4 b6 14.Nc2 Bd7 15.Bf2 e6 16.Re1 Ne7 17.Qd3 Qc7 18.Rad1 c4 19.Qe2 d5 20.Ne5 Nxe5 21.fxe5 Ba4 22.Be3 b5 23.Rd2 Bxc2 24.Rxc2 Qd7



25.b4 a5 26.a3 Ra8 27.Rf1 Qe8 28.h4 a4 29.Kh2 Ng8 30.g4 fxg4 31.Rxf8 Bxf8 32.Qxg4 Nh6 33.Qd1 Nf5 34.Bf4 Nxh4 35.Bh3 Qg6 36.Rf2 Be7 37.Qg4 Rg8 38.Qxg6 Rxd6 39.Bg3 Kg7 40.Rf4 Rh6 41.Rg4+ Kf7 42.Rf4+ Ke8 43.Bf2 Nf5 44.K2 B5 45.Rg4 Ne3+ 46.Bxe3 Bxe3 47.Rg8+ Kf7 48.Rb8 Bd2 49.Rxb5 Bxc3 50.Rb7+ Ke8 51.Rb8+ Ke7 52.Rb7+ Kd8 53.Rb6 Kd7 54.Rb7+ Kc6 55.Re7 Bxd4 56.Bxe6 Bxe5 57.Bf5 Bd6 58.Rf7 R+ 59.g c 7 b xa c2 62.Rf1 d4 63.Bd7 d3 64.Bf5 Rd2 65.Bg4 Bh2+ 66.Kh1 Bf4 0-1

Karpov Wins in Switzerland

by GM Ian Rogers

The 25th Biel Chess Festival was a triumph for the organizer, Hans Suri, who attracted 1236 players, including more than 10 former World Junior Champions, to his mixture of open, rapid, and blitz tournaments and simultaneous exhibitions. The greatest triumph of all was reserved for one of those World Junior Champions who proved to himself, as much as to anyone else, that chess life does not end at 40.

When Anatoly Karpov lost his Candidates quarterfinal match against Nigel Short in February, chess journalists around the world trumpeted the end of an era. Not only was Karpov not to challenge Kasparov for the world title, but his time as one of the elite in the chess world was coming to an end.

Six months on, these predictions are looking hopelessly inaccurate. Karpov scored two crushing tournament victories in Madrid and Biel. His result in Biel was particularly impressive.

In a Category 16 field made up of six former World Junior Champions plus Karpov's old rival Viktor Kortchnoi and new World Number Four Alexey Shirov, Karpov established what was effectively a 3.5 point margin over his nearest rival Kiril Georgiev. That the crosstable does not reflect this margin was due to the extraordinary result from the diagrammed position below. How Karpov came to lose this game is perhaps the most remarkable story of the tournament. Biel '92 was the first high-level tournament played at the new time limit designed to eliminate adjourned games—40 moves in two hours, then 20 moves in one hour, then 30 minutes to finish the game. No special rules were established for situations where one player might be trying to win solely on the clock or under what circumstances the arbiter can step in to declare a draw if necessary.

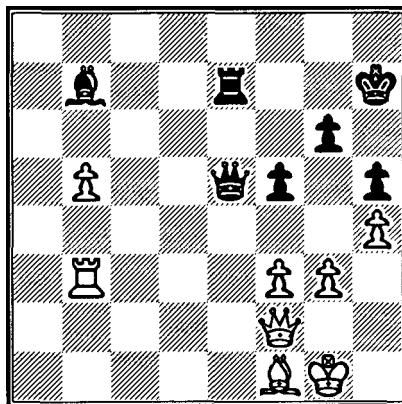
The game Karpov-Georgiev was

• Biel 1992 •

Category 16 (2627)

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1. GM Karpov	RUS	2715	■	0½	½1	1½	1½	11	11	½1	10.5
2. GM Georgiev, Ki.	BUL	2610	1½	■	½½	½½	½½	½½	11	1½	9
3. GM Miles	ENG	2595	½0	½½	■	½1	½1	10	01	0½	7
4. GM Beliavsky	UKR	2595	0½	½½	½0	■	01	½0	½1	½1	6.5
5. GM Lautier	FRA	2580	0½	½½	½0	10	■	½½	½½	1½	6.5
6. GM Kortchnoi	SWZ	2575	00	½½	01	½1	½½	■	0½	½½	6
7. GM Shirov	LET	2710	00	00	10	½0	½½	1½	■	½1	5.5
8. GM Hansen, C.	DEN	2635	½0	0½	1½	½0	0½	½½	½0	■	5

played at the end of the first Round-Robin cycle. Karpov had scored 5/6 and Georgiev was his only potential rival at 4/6. (Shirov, who began with 3/4, lost his next two games and managed only 2.5 more points for the rest of the tournament.) As usual with White in this tournament, Karpov had steadily built on a tiny opening advantage, winning a pawn just before the first time control and reaching the following position after 53 moves.



(Karpov-Georgiev, Round 7)

Here Karpov played

54.Rb4

and was probably rather shocked by the reply

54...Bxf3!

Undeterred, Karpov pressed on with

55.b6 Qd6 56.Rb2 Be4 57.Kh2 Qc6 58.Bg2 Rb7 59.Bf1 Qd6 60.Qe3 Qc6 61.Qf2

The second time control has been reached and had Georgiev kept up the pressure on the b6-pawn, it is unlikely that White could make any progress. However, after one moment of carelessness

61...Re7

Karpov pounced with

62.Ra2! Rb7 63.Ra7!

Black's blockade of the b-pawn cannot be maintained, so Georgiev's next few moves are a desperate attempt to get a position which could be difficult to win in a blitz finish.

63...g5 64.Bg2 f4 65.Bxe4+ Qxc4 66.Rxb7+ Qxb7 67.hxg5 fxg3+ 68.Kxg3 h4+ 69.Kxh4 Qe4+

Of course, in a normal time limit game Black would resign here, and Karpov later claimed that Georgiev was "uneducated" (in a chess sense) not to do so. Yet for many players such as myself, educated in weekend tournaments as well as international events, resignation in such a position is hardly to be considered. Black has many checks, albeit likely futile in the

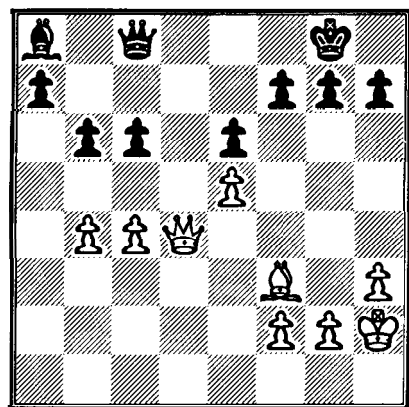
long run, and to win in five minutes is a difficult task. The game continued

70.Kh5 Qh1 + 71.Kg4 Qd1 + 72.Kh4 Qa4 + 73.Kg3 Qb3 + 74.Kh2 Kg6 75.Qf6 + Kh5 76.g6 Qd3 77.g7 Qh3 + 78.Kg1 Qe3 + 79.Kf1 Qc1 + 80.Ke2 Qc2 + 81.Ke3 Qc1 + 82.Kd3 Qb1 + 83.Kc4 Qe4 + 84.Kc5 Qc2 + 85.Kd6 Qd3 + 86.Ke7 Qa3 + 87.Qd6 Qe3 + 88.Kd7 Qh3 + 89.Kd8 Qh4 + 90.Ke8 Qe4 + 91.Kf8 Qf5 + 92.Ke7 Qg5 + 93.Qf6 Qe3 + 94.Kd7 Qd3 + 95.Kc7 Qc2 + 96.Kb8 Qh2 +

They played on for another 15 moves, more or less, unrecorded by the boardboy, before Karpov lost on time, still two pawns ahead. Georgiev had about 5 seconds left on the clock at the end. Karpov did not offer, or try to claim, a draw at any stage during the blitz finish, probably because he was always too far ahead in material to consider so doing! Since the clock times were so close and the position so hopeless, Georgiev would most likely have grabbed at any draw offer.

Karpov relinquished the sole lead, but Georgiev could win only one game in the second half of the tournament and Karpov soon moved ahead again.

With one exception, a lucky victory over Kortchnoi, Karpov's wins were extremely smooth. The following examples look as if they were played by the Karpov of old:



(Karpov-Lautier, Round 1)

Certainly White has compensation for his pawn, but how can one generate winning chances? Karpov makes the winning plan look easy.

27.c5 bxc5 28.Qxc5 a6

Without this move Black will always have to worry about b5.

29.Qe7 g6 30.h4!

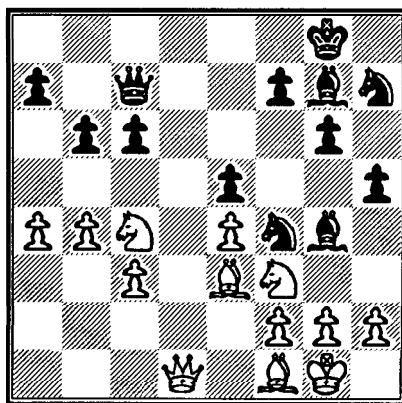
Despite Black's bad Bishop, White

cannot win on the queenside alone. The text move leaves Black in a quandary: should he permit h5, since ...gxh5 will lead to the loss of both h-pawns and allowing h6 will lead to a mating net, or should he fix another pawn on a light square?

30...h5 31.Kg3! Qb7 32.Qxb7! Bxb7 33.Kf4

The rest is simple. While Black sits and waits, White will create a passed h-pawn, decoy the Black King to the h-file, and invade with his own King.

33...Kf8 34.Kg5 Ke7 35.Be4 Ba8 36.f3 Bb7 37.g4 Ba8 38.gxh5 gxh5 39.f4 Bb7 40.Bf3 Ba8 41.Kxh5 1-0



(Karpov-Hansen, Round 11)

In this position, which arose from one of the more boring lines of the Pirc Defense, Karpov turns the weakness of Black's queenside into a forced win!

26.Qd6! Qxd6 27.Nxd6 Kf8 28.a5! Ke7 29.Nc4 Bxf3

Necessary, since the e-pawn is hanging.

30.gxf3 b5

Hansen has seen that after 31.Bxa7 bxc4 32.a6 Kd7 he can probably hang on. Now, however, lightning strikes from an entirely unexpected direction. In any case, after 30...Ng5 31.Nf2 Black would lose a pawn for nothing, so the text move is again forced.

31.Na3! a6 32.Nxb5!! cxb5 33.Bxb5 Ng5 34.Bxa6

Three connecte passe pawns and a pair of Bishops are sure to win, but Karpov had probably seen all this when playing 26.Qd6!

34...Nge6 35.Bc4 Kd8 36.a6 Kc8 37.b5 Bf8 38.b6 Bc5 39.Bd5! Nxd5 40.exd5 Bxe3 41.b7 + Kc7 42.dxe6 Bc5 43.exf7 1-0

Despite his gift point against Karpov, Kiril Georgiev played consistently well and fully deserved second place. He

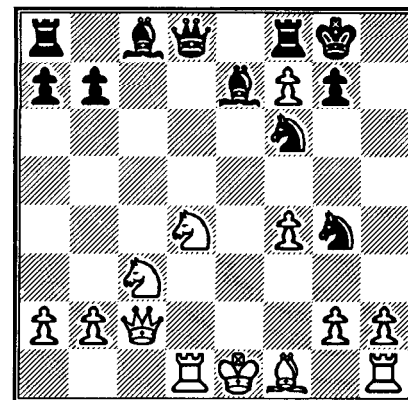
twice crushed Shirov, once after a rather dubious opening, and he could have hoped for more in quite a few games, the most extreme of which was the following.

QO 12.3 Queen's Gambit Declined D62

GM Anthony Miles
GM Kiril Georgiev

Biel (11) 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d5 3.c4 e6 4.Nc3 Be7 5.Qc2 O-O 6.Bg5 Nbd7 7.e3 c5 8.Rd1 cxd4 9.Nxd4 h6 10.cxd5? hxg5! 11.dxe6 Ne5 12.f4 gxf4 13.exf4 Neg4 14.exf7 +



Here, in his best move of the game, Miles offered a draw. Georgiev analyzed lines such as 14...Kh8 15.Qg6 Bc5!, or 15.Ne6 Bxe6 16.Rxd8 Rxd8 and realized that White's King would be in far more danger than Black's. He then thought about the two winning positions he had just thrown away against Lautier and Belavsky, but he couldn't trust his own calculations, and accepted the offer. As postgame analysis showed, White is probably lost. Draw agreed.

NI 19.4 Nimzo-Indian Defense E25

GM Alexey Shirov
GM Kiril Georgiev

Biel (5) 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.f3

Shirov has built up his 2700 rating in part through his virtuosity with this sharp anti-Nimzo-Indian system, but in Biel he scored 0/3 with it. The opening was not to blame in at least two games, but Shirov is clearly uncomfortable when his opponent takes the initiative as in many of the 4.f3 lines. It may be time for Shirov to look for a new weapon against the Nimzo-Indian.

4...d5 5.a3 Bxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.cxd5 Nxd5 8.Qd3

Against Beliavsky in Round 11, Shirov

tried 8.Qd2, but achieved little and later lost by blundering a Rook. The text had been considered to offer good attacking chances for White until Black started playing 8...b6!

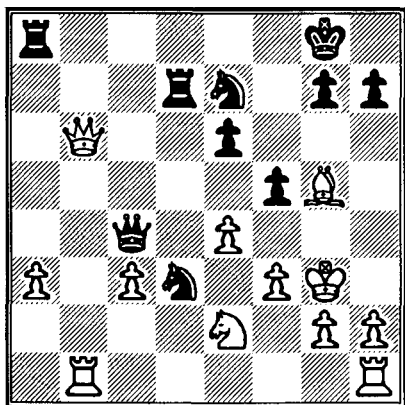
8...b6 9.e4 Ba6 10.Qd2

At the Manila Olympiad, Marin tried 10.c4 twice, but after 10...Nc7 (or 10...Ne7) 11.d5 exd5 12.exd5 O-O, White's retarded development gives Black good chances. Shirov has always put his trust in 10.Qd2.

10...Bxf1 11.Kxf1 Ne7 12.Ne2 Nbc6 13.dxc5 Qc8

The following day Karpov decided to hold onto his b-pawn and played 13...Qc7, which seems very sensible. If one compares the position to classical Exchange Variations in the Grunfeld Defense, where White very rarely plays dxc5, Black's compensation for the pawn should be clear — White's King is not totally safe and White's queen-side pawns remain weak. The Shirov-Karpov game continued 13...Qc7 14.Qf4?! e5 15.Qg4 O-O 16.Kf2 Na5 17.cxb6 Qxb6+ 18.Be3 Qc6 19.Rhd1, but Shirov was smashed after 19...Nc4 20.Bg5 f6 21.Bc1 Qb6+ 22.Kg3 f5! 23.exf5 Nxf5+ 24.Kh3 Nce3 25.Bxe3 Nxe3 26.Qe4 Qe6+ 27.Kg3 Nxd1 and Black easily converted his material advantage.

14.Q 3 O-O 15...b6 Rd8 16.Kf2 a-b6 17.Rb1 Ne5 18.Qxb6 Qc4 19.Be3 Nd3+ 20.Kg3 f5 21.Bg5 Rd7



22.Nd4?

With such a shaky King, one misstep could be fatal and here Shirov misses a trick which leads his King forward to its doom. Shirov later claimed that after 22.Bxe7! Rxe7 23.Qd6 Black has insufficient compensation for his two pawns. Maybe so, but in a practical game White's King is always going to cause problems.

22...f4+! 23.Kh4

23.Bxf4 Nxf4 24.Kxf4 e5+ 25.Kxe5 Ng6+ is obviously fatal.

23...Ng6+ 24.Kh5 Nf8! 25.Qc6 Qa2! 26.Rhg1

Shirov does well to avoid getting mated around here. After 26.Qxa8 Qxg2 27.h4 Ne5 White's King won't last long.

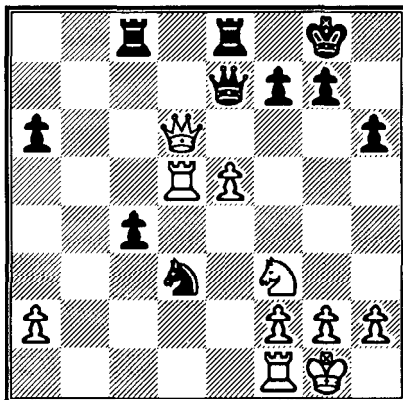
26...e5! 27.Qxa8 Qf7+ 28.Kh4 h6! 29.g4

White brings his King back to relative safety, albeit at serious material cost. 29.Bxh6 g5+! was yet another way to lose quickly.

29...hxg5+ 30.Kh3 exd4 31.cxd4 Nf2+ 32.Kg2 Qa2 33.Qb8 Nd3+ 34.Kh1 Qe2 35.Rgf1 Rxd4

An enjoyable part of the game for Black — a continuing attack and no risk at all.

36.Qb3+ Kh7 37.Qb5 Rd6 38.h4 Ng6 39.Qxg5...hxh4 40.Qxh4 Rh6 41.Qxh6 Kxh6 0-1



(Hansen-Georgiev, Rd. 1)

With Black's c-pawn only moderately dangerous, Hansen should, with a little care, be able to steer the game safely to a draw. Instead, White sets Georgiev up for a winning combination in two moves.

26.g3?! Qb7 27.Kg2? Rcd8! 28.Qxd8 Rxd8 29.Rxd8+ Kh7

Now, since 30.Re8 loses to 30...c3, White cannot prevent the loss of his e-pawn and game.

30.Rd1 Nxe5 31.R1d5 Nxf3 32.Kxf3 c3 33.Rd7 Qc6 34.Rd6 Qc4 35.Rd4 Qc8 36.Rd8 Qc6+ 0-1

SI 36.6 Sicilian Sveshnikov B33

GM Kiril Georgiev
GM Alexey Shirov

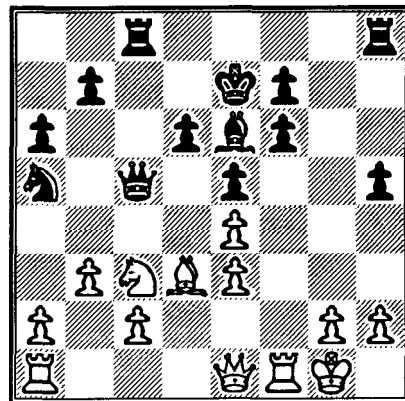
Biel (12) 1992

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6

5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bf4 e5 8.Bg5 a6 9.Na3 Be6 10.Nc4 Rc8 11.Bxf6 gxf6

The choice of a man having a bad tournament. 9...Be6 has had a poor reputation since White discovered that after 11...Qxf6 he need not grab the d-pawn, but could play 12.Nb6 Rb8 13.Ncd5 with total control over the position. The text move would be fine if Black could arrange to play ...f5, but this is just wishful thinking.

12.Ne3 Bh6 13.Bd3! Bxe3 14.fxe3 Qb6 15.Qc1 Na5?! 16.O-O Ke7 17.Qe1 h5 18.b3 Qc5?!



19.Nd5+! Bxd5 20.exd5 Qxd5 21.Rd1 Rcg8

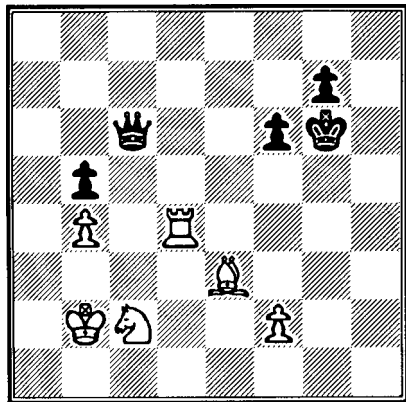
One of many ways to lose quickly, yet it is understandable that Shirov does not want to suffer the endgame agony of 21...e4 22.Bc4 Qe5 23.Rd5 Nxc4 24.Rxe5+ Nxe5 25.Qh4 etc.

22.Qf2 Rh6 23.Bg6 1-0

None of the other six players were particularly happy with their performances, though Lautier did stay above 50% for much of the event. Tony Miles, who has returned to live in England after a couple of years in Australia, secured a 50% score and outright third place with a last round win over Beliavsky. Miles handicapped himself by playing his favorite "Kangaroo Opening" — 1.d4 e6 2.c4 Bb4+ 3.Bd2 Bxd2+ 4.Qxd2 b6 5.Nc3 Bb7 6.e4 (or 6.Nf3) Nh6!? — that's high level! — Karpov, Shirov, and Hansen. Miles switched to the King's Indian Defense for his last round victory over Beliavsky.

Curiously, the one player who showed he was comfortable with the blitz finish was the oldest player in the field, Viktor Kortchnoi. In his eighth round game against Beliavsky, one day after Karpov's disaster against Georgiev, Kortchnoi reached an extremely tricky technical end-

ing at the end of the second time control.

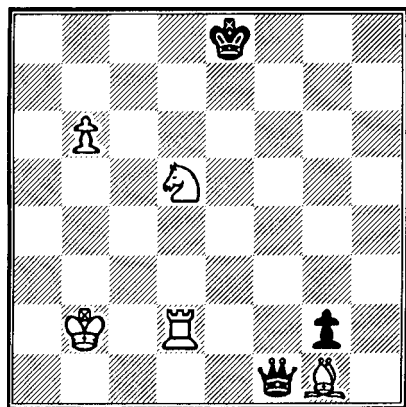


With nonchalant ease Kortchnoi found a superb series of maneuvers to win with 15 minutes still remaining on his clock. His first task was to win the b-pawn:

62.Na3! Kf7 63.Nb1! g5 64.Nc3 Qf3 65.Rd5 g4 66.Ba7 f5 67.Rxb5 f4 68.Rd5 g3 69.fgx3 f3 70.b5 g2

With a Black pawn on the seventh rank and White's King vulnerable to checks, this would be a challenging position to win in any form of chess, yet Kortchnoi nets the point in only nine more moves.

71.Kb3 Qg3 72.Bg1 Qe1 73.Rd1 Qe6+ 74.Kb2 Qg4 75.Rd2 Ke8 76.b6 Qf3 77.Nd5! Qf1



78.Nc7+! Kf7 79.b7! 1-0

Biel Open Final Scores
(190 -1-ye-s, 25 GMs):

1.Shabalov (LAT) 9.5/11; 2.Cvitan (CRO) 8.5; 3-10. Rogers (AUS), Tukmakov (UKR), Hickl (GER), Campora (ARG), Ragozin (RUS), Mikhalevsky (ISL), Hort (GER), Mieziš (LAT) 8; 11-19. Sher (RUS), Kharlov (RUS), Apicella (FRA), Portisch (HUN), Har-Zvi (ISL), Maric, A. (JUG), Cebalo (CRO), Hodgson (ENG), Nemet (SWZ) 7.5.

The Biel International Open was led from start to finish by Shirov's under-

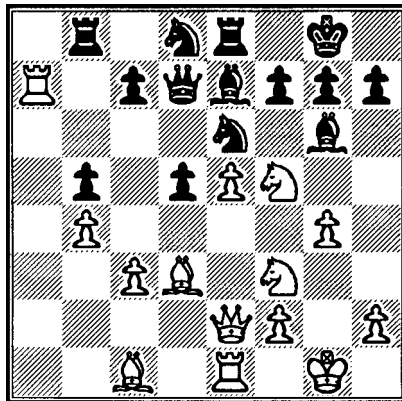
rated compatriot, Alexander Shabalov. Shabalov's direct attacking style claimed GM victims such as Tukmakov, Rogers and Sher and he captured one of the daily "Torero" prizes for the following game.

RL 29.2 Ruy Lopez Open C82

GM Alexander Shabalov
IM Ariel Sorin

Biel op (5) 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Nxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Bb3 d5 8.dxe5 Be6 9.Nbd2 Nc5 10.c3 Bg4 11.Bc2 Be7 12.Re1 Q 16.g4 Bg6 17.Nf5 O-O 18.a4 Rfe8 19.axb5 axb5 20.Bd3 Rb8 21.Qe2 Ncd8 22.Ra7



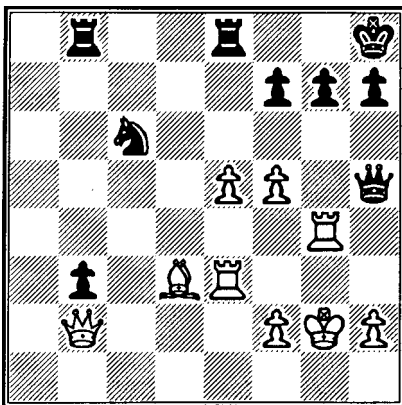
22...d !?

The first new move, I think, in a line that has scored very well for White. The ensuing liquidation is probably Black's best chance given the passivity of his position, but I, no expert on this variation, would suggest more radical action earlier, perhaps 17...h5 18.h3 Kf8.

23.cxd4 Bxf5 24.gxf5 Nxd4 25.Nxd4 Qxd4 26.Rxc7 Bxb4

Here a rather optimistic draw was offered by Black, aware that White's kingside attack is just beginning.

27.Bb2 Qf4 28.Bc3 Bxc3 29.Rxc3 b4 30.Rc4 Qh6 31.Rg4 b3 32.Qb2 Nc6 33.Re3 Kh8 34.Kg2 Qh5



35.Rxg7! Kxg7 36.e6+ Kg8

The best try, since 36...Kf8 37.Qh8+ Ke7 38.exf7+ Kxf7 39.Bc4+ wins. Now 37.Bc4 looks good, but Shabalov finds a clearer way.

37.exf7+ Qxf7 38.Rg3+ Kf8 39.Bc4! Re2 40.Qxe2 b2 41.Bxf7 1-0

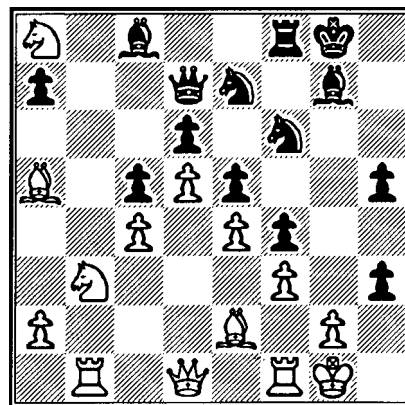
Every year Biel offers a daily best game prize of 100SF, plus a banquet for both winner and loser, for the "Toreador" of the round—a prize given as much for bravery as for brilliance. The game of the tournament wins the 500SF "Super-Torero" award and was taken in 1992 by Vasil Spasov for the following spectacular sacrifice:

KI 7.4 King's Indian Defense E97

Luis Baquero
GM Vasil Spasov

Biel op (2) 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Nd2 c5 10.Rb1 b6 11.b4 Ne8 12.bxc5 4. 4 .B h 1 .B 1 5 17.h3 Nf6 18.Nb5 g4 19.Ba5 Qd7 20.Nc7 gxh3 21.Nxa8



21...Kh7

An astonishingly quiet move when a Rook down. At the toreador's banquet Baquero rather spoilt the appeal of the game by mentioning that Spasov had offered a draw here, a rather untoreador-like action. Fortunately for Spasov, Baquero was happy with his extra Rook.

22.gxh3 Bh6 23.Rf2 Rg8+ 24.Kh1 Ne8 25.Qf1 Rg3 26.Rh2 h4 27.Be1 Nf6 28.Rg2 Nh5 29.Rxg3 f3 30.f4 Nxf4 31.Bg4 Qb7 32.Qf3 Qxa8 33.Na5?

(Continued on page 18)

Inside News

17

Short Reports from Around the World

Manila, Philippines

While many western countries, faced with an onslaught of new teams from the former Soviet Union, underperformed in Manila, Norway bucked the trend. Despite missing top boards GM Simen Agdestein and IM Berge Ostensstad, the Norwegians played exceptionally well. Seeded 44th at the start they finished 30th, but that fails to tell the whole story. For much of the event the men from the North, led by IMs Einar Gausel and R. Djurhuus, who were performing at a 2600 clip, were very close to the top teams. After beating Moldova 3.5-0.5 in Round Eight they were actually tied for fifth ahead of the US and England. Their bubble burst a little bit in the next round when they lost to the American team 3-1, but they continued to play well up until the last round when they were scheduled to play France.

That day at around noon, after the official lineup cards were submitted (11 AM), but before they were officially posted (1PM), the Norwegian Board One, Gausel, became violently ill and had to be rushed to the hospital. With their top player unable to play the Norwegians contacted the French requesting the opportunity to move their players up a board and bring in a reserve on Board Four. This situation had occurred several times before in the Olympiad and in each instance the substitution had been allowed in the spirit of *Gens Una Sumus*. Good sportsmanship appears to be an alien concept to French Captain and former Ukrainian GM Josif Dorfman, who adamantly insisted on following the rules to the letter and collecting a forfeit. Not to be blamed was the recipient of this forfeit win, French first board GM Joel Lautier, who made it quite clear to the arbiters and the Norwegians that he much preferred to play a full Norwegian team.



PAUL KERES

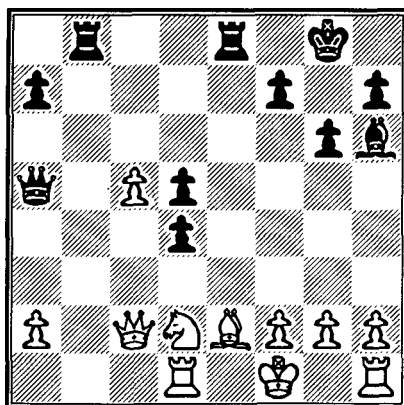
Flint, Michigan

The following game, sent in by chess historian Jack O'Keefe of Ann Arbor, was played in a Fischer simul at Flint on May 16, 1964. O'Keefe relates, "I believe the general result was +52, =4, -0, though it may have been +56, =4, -0. Toward the end of the game Don Dubois debated whether to repeat moves or try for a win by ...d3. When Fischer played 24.Kf3 and offered a draw, Dubois accepted. But every now and then he thinks about 24...d3."

CK 1.2 Caro-Kann Panov-Botvinnik B14
GM Robert Fischer
Don Dubois

Flint 1964

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Nf6 3.c4 c6 4.d4 exd5
5.Nc3 g6 6.Nf3 Bg7 7.c5 O-O 8.b4 Nc6 9.b5
Ne4 10.bxc6 Nxc3 11.Qb3 Ne4 12.cxb7
Bxb7 13.Qxb7 Qa5 + 14.Bd2 Nxd2
15.Nxd2 Bh6 16.Qb2 Rab8 17.Qc2 e5
18.Rd1 exd4 19.Be2 Rfe8 20.Kf1



20...Rxe2! 21.Kxe2 Qa6 + 22.Kf3
Qf6 + 23.Ke2 Qa6 + 24.Kf3 Draw

Ed. Note: Twenty-eight years later, far removed from the pressure-filled atmosphere in Flint, it looks like Mr. Dubois should have played on with 24...d3, as 25.Qc3 (otherwise 25...Qf6 + is fatal) 25...Bg7 26.Qc1 Qf6 + 27.Kg3 (27.Ke3 Re8 + 28.Kxd3 Qf5 +) 27...Qg5 + 28.Kf3 Qf5 + 29.Kg3 Be5 + mates.

Tallinn, Estonia

In what appears to be a first for a chessplayer the late Paul Keres graces the front of the Estonian five Krooni note. The newly issued, fully convertible currency, whose exchange rate is tied to the German Deutschmark and is backed by gold reserves of Estonia's pre-WWII government, is currently trading at 12 Krooni to one Dollar.

Manila, Philippines

During the FIDE Congress the bidders for the 1994 and 1996 Chess Olympiads were announced. Thessaloniki, host of the 1984 and 1988 Olympiads, exercised its option for 1994, though some concerns have been voiced about its financial health. Previous Olympiads in Greece benefited from the support of the government, but now that economic troubles are plaguing the country, financial assistance seems less likely. On the other hand, FIDE Vice-President Georgios Mak-

ropoulis of Greece, deemed a likely successor to FIDE President Florencio Campomanes, who apparently will not be seeking reelection in 1994, is noted for his resourcefulness.

No less than six countries put in bids for 1996: Hungary, Qatar, the U.S. (through the Intermark group with Houston as the likely venue), India, France, and Armenia. U.S. Fide representative Fan Adams expressed reservations about the Qatar bid, noting that if it were accepted, a repeat of Dubai in 1986 seemed possible. In that Olympiad Israeli players were not allowed to participate. As Qatar currently has a policy of not granting Israelis visas, Mr. Adams' concerns are understandable. One hopes that the violation of the FIDE motto *Gens Una Sumus* never occurs again.

Manila, Philippines

The Manila Open, held in conjunction with the Olympiad, demonstrated the great depth of Philippine chess. With the top 18 players in the country playing in the Olympiad on one of the three Philippine teams entered in the competition, one might reasonably have expected foreign titled players to dominate the Manila Open, but such was not the case as Filipinos took the top four spots. The following game, played by White in less than an hour, is an excellent strategic effort.

KI 7.3 King's Indian Classical E97

NM Ed Ortznai

IM Robert Tibensky

Manila 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6
5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be2 e5 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7
9.Nd2 a5 10.a3 Nd7 11.Rb1 f5 12.b4 Kh8
13.Qc2 Ng8 14.f3 Ngf6 15.Nb5 Nh5 16.g3
axb4 17.axb4 Ndf6 18.c5 fxe4 19.fxe4 Bh3
20.Rf2 Ng4 21.Rxf8+ Bxf8 22.Nf3 Be7
23.Bd2 h6 24.Bf1 Bxf1 25.Rxf1 Kh7
26.Qc4 Ng7 27.Kg2 Nf6 28.Be3 Qd7
29.Nd2 Ra4 30.c6 bxc6 31.dxc6 Qc8
32.Nc3 Ra3 33.Ndb1 Ra8 34.Nd5 Nxd5
35.Qxd5 Ra1 36.b5 Qg4 37.Nd2 Qe2+
38.Bf2! Ra5 39.Nc4 Ra4 40.b6 cxb6
41.Nxb6 Ra7 42.Re1 Qc2 43.Qf7 Ra6
44.Nd5 Bg5 45.Nb4 1-0 ■

Karpov Wins Biel

(Continued from page 14)

By now White's material advantage is minimal, so he must be very careful. The counterattack initiated by the text move is too slow, whereas after 33.Bd2 there is no reason why White should lose.

33...Bxg4 34.Qxg4 Qf8! 35.Rb7 Nd3! 36.Qf5+ Qxf5 37.exf5 Nxe1 0-1

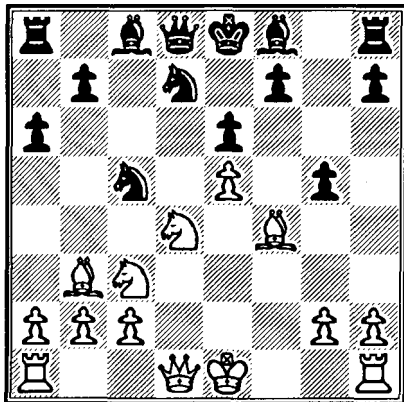
Two other players had reason to be very satisfied with their result in the Biel Open. Alisa Maric scored her third International Master result and is now set to become the eighth female International Master in history (after Gaprindashvili, Chiburdanidze, Cramling, 3 Polgars and Madl). 15-year-old Israeli Ronen Har-Zvi, the new World Under-16 Champion, also performed outstandingly well and was not far from a Grandmaster norm. His game against the top seed in the third round gave an early indication of his capabilities.

SI 13.2 Sicilian Sozin B86

GM Andrei Sokolov
IM Ronen Har-Zvi

Biel op (3) 1992

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 Nbd7 8.f4 Nc5 9.e5 dxe5 10.fxe5 Nfd7 11.Bf4 g5!?



12.Nxe6 Nxe6 13.Bxe6 gxf4 14.Bxf7+ Kxf7 15.Qh5+ Kg7 16.Qg4+ Kh6 17.h4 Nxe5 18.Qxf4+ Kg7 19.Qxe5+ Qf6 20.Qg3+ Qg6 21.Qe5+ Qf6 22.Qg3+ Qg6 Draw

Next year Biel will host the Interzonal tournament, to be held as a 64-player Swiss for the second time. For those who have not experienced a July in Biel over the past 25 years, Biel 1993 should be worth a visit.

Annotations by GM Yasser Seirawan

QI 1.6 Franco-Indian A40

GM Alexey Shirov
GM Anthony Miles

Biel (1) 1992

1.d4 e6 2.c4 Bb4+ 3.Bd2 Bxd2+ 4.Qxd2 b6 5.Nc3 Bb7 6.e4 Nh6

Tony has made a good living on the swiss tournament circuit with innovative lines like this. While this sort of provocation is often good in swiss competition, it is asking for trouble.

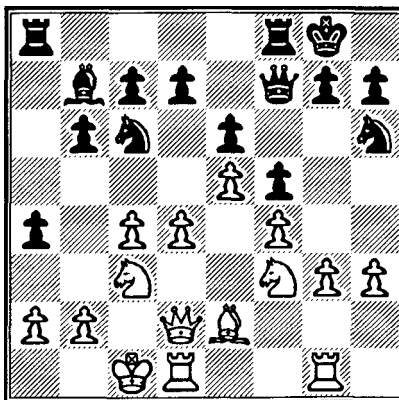
7.Bd3 O-O 8.f4!?

Shirov loves a challenge and heightens the tension.

8...Qh4+!? 9.g3 Qh5 10.Be2 Qg6 11.Nf3 f5 12.e5 Nc6 13.O-O-O!

I like this move a lot. Black's pieces are aimed for the kingside, not the queenside.

13...a5 14.h3 Qf7 15.Rhg1 a4



I've never seen such clumsy attacking methods employed by strong GMs. I've always preferred a central punch myself.

16.d5 Na5 17.Nxa4 Qe7 18.d6 Qd8

It's wonderful watching Tony trying to migrate to the queenside. The loss of a few pawns doesn't deter him. Sangfroid is worth a lot in chess but it's not everything.

19.dxc7 Qxc7 20.Qxd7 Qxd7 21.Rxd7 Bc6 22.Nxb6 Bxd7 23.Nxd7

White's "combination" has netted him three connected passed pawns for the Exchange. Good trade, Alexey.

23...Rfd8 24.Nb6 Ra7 25.Rd1 Nf7 26.Nd4 Rb8 27.c5 Nd8 28.b4 Nac6 29.Nxc6 Nxc6 30.b5 Nd8 31.Bc4 Kf7 32.Rd7+ Rxd7 33.Nxd7 Rc8 34.b6 Nc6 35.Bb5 Nb8 36.Kb2 Ke7 37.Nxb8 Rxb8 38.a4 1-0

RE 10.3 Reti A13

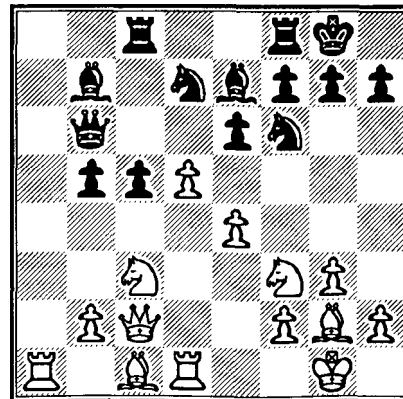
GM Viktor Kortchnoi
GM Alexey Shirov

Biel (2) 1992

1.c4 e6 2.g3 d5 3.Bg2 c6 4.Qc2 dxc4 5.Qxc4 b5 6.Qc2 Bb7 7.d3 Nf6 8.Nc3 a6 9.a4 Be7 10.Nf3

Pawn-grabbing by 10.axb5 axb5 11.Rxa8 Bxa8 12.Nxb5? cxb5 13.Bxa8 Qa5+ backfires.

10...Nbd7 11.O-O O-O 12.Rd1 Rc8 13.e4 Qb6 14.axb5 axb5 15.d4 c5 16.d5



I suppose that Viktor had anticipated emerging from this position with a slight pull. Alexey now uncorks a piece-sac to grab the initiative.

16...exd5 17.e5 d4! 18.exf6 Nxf6 19.Nb1 Rfd8 20.Qe2 Bf8 21.Bd2?

Begging for trouble. Better was 21.Na3 c4 22.Qf1 with a complicated game.

21...c4 22.Nc3 Bd5 23.Ne1 bxb3 24.Ra6 Qb7 25.Nxd4 Bd5 26.Bxd5 Rxd5 27.Nc2 Rcd8 28.Rxf6 gxf6 29.Bf4 Qd7 30.Ne3 Rd4 31.Nc4

White has managed a pretty good blockade, but it's Black that has all the winning chances.

31...Qe6! 32.Nbd2 Qxe2 33.Rxe2 Ra8 34.Re1 Ra2 35.Re8 Kg7 36.Be3 Rd5 37.g4 R2!

The death knell. Now White's Knights are frozen and Black's threat of trading two pieces for a Rook remains constant.

38.h4 h5 39.g5?! fxg5 40.hxg5 b3 41.Rb8 b2 42.Kg2

No better is 42.Rxb2 Rxdx2 43.Bxd2 Rxc4, when White has obligingly made his kingside a target.

42...Be7 43.f4 f6 44.Rb7 Kg6 45.Kf3 fxg5 46.Rb6+ Kg7 47.Ke4 gxf4 48.Bxf4 Rd4+ 49.Kf5 Bf6 50.Rb7+ Kg8 51.Kxf6 Rxf4+ 52.Kg6 Kf8 53.Kxh5 Rf2 0-1

GM Alexey Shirov
GM Curt Hansen

Biel (3) 1992

1.d4 d6 2.e4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.f4 Nc6
5.Be3 Nf6 6.Nf3 O-O 7.Be2 e6!?

An interesting way of restraining White's center. Vishy Anand has been experimenting with these ideas with some success.

8.h3!? b6 9.g4!?

You really have gotta like the way that Shirov loves the attack. As a youngster, my teachers used to admonish me with the stern comment, "... too many pawn moves, young buck."

9...Ne7 10.g5 Nh5 11.Rg1 c5!

Ornery resistance. Black counter-punches in the center.

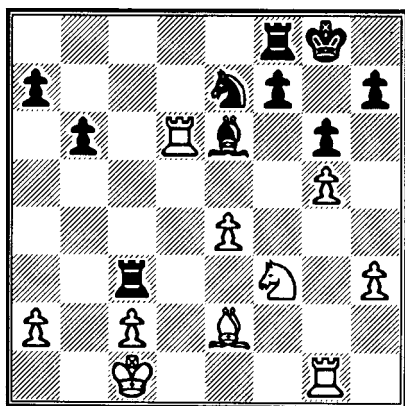
12.Qd2 cxd4 13.Nxd4 e5! 14.Nf3 Nxf4!?

Grabbing an extra unit by 14...exf4 15.Bd4 Bxh3 looks good for Black.

15.Bxf4 exf4 16.O-O-O Be6

Curt resorts to Dragon-like play, anticipating that White's attack is too slow.

17.Qxf4 Bxc3 18.bxc3 Rc8 19.Qxd6 Qxd6 20.Rxd6 Rxc3



These are the kinds of positions I'd get after recklessly shoving my pawns forward in my youth. That's why I started to listen to my teachers.

21.Kd2 Rc6? 22.Rd3 Rc5 23.Nd4! Bxa2 24.Ra1 Be4 25.Rc3 Bxe2 26.Rxc5 bxc5 27.Nxe2

White has crawled his way back into the game.

27...Nc6 28.Ra4 Re8 29.Ke3 Kg7?!

This move doesn't cut the mustard. I prefer 29...Re5 30.Kf4 h6! 31.h4 hxg5 + 32.hxg5 Re7, preparing ...Nc6-d8-e6, when Black has good chances of capitalizing on his extra pawn.

30.Nf4! h6 31.gxh6 +! Kxh6 32.Nd3 Kg7 33.Nxc5 Rh8 34.Ra6 Rxh3 + 35.Kd2

Ne5 36.Rxa7 g5 37.Rc7 g4 38.Nd3 g3 39.Nxe5 g2 40.Rxf7 + Kg8 41.Rf4 g1 = Q 42.Rg4 + Draw

QI 5.3 Queen's Indian E15

GM Anatoly Karpov
GM Viktor Kortchnoi

Biel (3) 1992

The duels between these two chess titans are the stuff of legend. Through their decades of clashes, Karpov has always kept a small edge. His advantage has been his ability to outplay Kortchnoi in the simplest of positions. Kortchnoi kept it close by outplaying Karpov in highly complex positions. The simpler the game, the worse Kortchnoi's result, as you will witness.

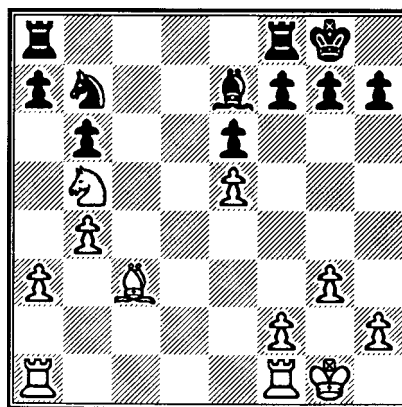
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 Bb7 6.Bg2 Bb4 + 7.Bd2 c5

This line of play was introduced by GM Joel Benjamin. Joel's idea is to deny White's Queen use of the b3-square.

8.O-O O-O 9.Bc3 d5?! 10.cxd5 Nxd5 11.Bb2

The hallmark of Karpov's game is his ability to exploit the smallest of advantages. In this case a symmetrical position will occur with White better developed. Also Black's b4-Bishop is misplaced.

11...cxd4 12.Qxd4 Qf6 13.a3 Qxd4 14.Nxd4 Bc5 15.Nb5! Nc6 16.b4 Be7 17.e4 Nf6 18.e5 Nd5 19.N1c3 Nxc3 20.Bxc3 Nd8 21.Bxb7 Nxb7



Consider the diagrammed position. Black's b7-Knight is immobilized and White's pieces hold a distinct grip. This has happened while Black played logical moves. Karpov increases his pressure.

22.Rfd1 Rfd8 23.Rxd8 + Bxd8 24.Rd1 a6 25.Rd7! axb5 26.Rxb7 Kf8 27.Bd4 Ra6 28.h4! h5?! 29.Kf1 Ke8 30.Ke2 Kf8 31.Rb8 Ke8 32.Rb7 Kf8 33.Kf1 Ke8

34.Kg2 Kf8 35.Rb8 Ke7 36.Rb7 + Kf8 37.Be3 Ke8 38.Kf1 Kf8 39.Rb8 Ke7 40.Bg5 + f6 41.exf6 + gxf6 42.Bxf6 + Kxf6 43.Rxd8 Rxa3 44.Rh8!

The winning move. White gains a crucial tempo. If 44...Kg6 45.Rb8 Rb3 47.Rxb6 hits the e6-pawn and wins the game.

44...Rb3 45.Rxh5 Rxb4 46.Kg2 Kg6 47.Re5 Kf6 48.f4 Rb2 + 49.Kf3 b4 50.Rb5 Rb3 + 51.Kg4 Rb1 52.Kh5 b3 53.g4 1-0

In this kind of form, Karpov rolled along smoothly in Biel.

EO 22.8 English A21

GM Joel Lautier
GM Curt Hansen

Biel (5) 1992

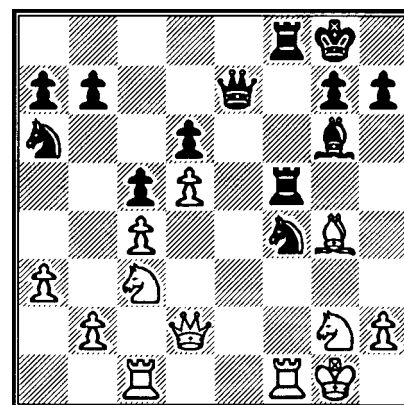
1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 d6 3.Nf3 f5 4.d4 e4 5.Bg5 Be7 6.Bxe7 Qxe7 7.Nd2 Nf6 8.e3 O-O 9.Be2 c5 10.Nb3 Be6?

Misplacing the Bishop. After 10...b6!, fortifying the c5-pawn, and ...Bc8-b7, overprotecting the e4-pawn, White's game is lifeless. If 10...b6 11.dxc5 dxc5! 12.Nd5 Qe5! 13.Nxf6 + Rxf6 Black has the better game.

11.O-O Bf7 12.Rc1 Na6?! 13. d2 Rad8 14.Na1!

A key move. The b3-Knight is a dodo and this move brings the beast back into play.

14...Nb4 15.d5 Bh5 16.f3 exf3 17.gxf3 Rde8 18.a3 Na6 19.Nc2 f4 20.exf4 Bg6 21.Ne1! Nh5 22.f5 Rxf5 23.f4 Ref8 24.Ng2 - xf - 25. - g -



Both sides have built their games to this position, but Curt's combination falls short of the goal.

25...Qg5 26.Bxf5 Nh3 + 27.Bxh3 Qxd2 28.Be6 + Rf7 29.Rcd1 Qg5 30.Nb5 Qe7 31.Rde1 Qd8 32.Nf4 Kh8 33.Nxg6 + hxg6 34.Rxf7 Qh4 35.Re3 Qg5 + 36.Rg3 Qc1 + 37.Rf1 1-0

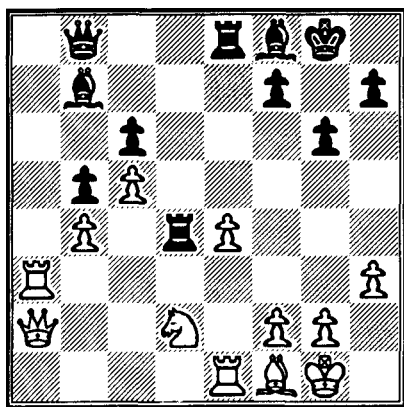
GM Anatoly Karpov
GM Alexander Beliavsky

Biel (5) 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6
5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 O-O
9.h3 Nb8 10.d4 Nbd7 11.Nbd2 Bb7 12.Bc2
Re8 13.a4 Bf8 14.Bd3

An important nuance. The text makes the ...d6-d5 break less effective.

14...c6 15.b3 g6 16.Qc2 Bg7 17.Bb2 Nh5
18.Bf1 Qb6 19.b4 Nf4 20.dxe5 Nxe5
21.Nxe5 dxe5 22.c4! Rad8 23.axb5 axb5
24.Ra5 Bf8 25.Bc3 Ne6 26.Nf3 Nd4
27.Bxd4! exd4 28.c5 Qc7 29.Ra7 Qb8
30.Qa2 d3 31.Ra3 d2 32.Nxd2 Rd4



Beautiful play by Tolya has produced an extra pawn. Certainly, Alexander expected counterplay with the text. White's next move is a rude awakening.

33.e5!

A killer shot. Since 33...Bc8 34.Ra8! Qc7 35.Ra7 Bb7 36.e6 is a crunch, Black is forced to accept a pawn.

34...Rxb4 34.e6 fxe6 35.Rxe6 Kh8
36.Rae3! Rxe6 37.Qxe6 Rf4 38.Ne4 Qd8?

Time trouble. But it's already too late, White's pieces are flooding the kingside.

39.Qe5 + 1-0

NI 27.8 QGD Ragozin D38

GM Alexander Beliavsky
GM Joel Lautier

Biel (6) 1992

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.cxd5 exd5
5.Qa4+ Nc6 6.Nf3 Nf6 7.Bg5 h6 8.Bxf6
Qxf6 9.e3 O-O 10.Be2

White is better off playing 10.a3, inducing the exchange of Bishop for Knight.

10...Be6 11.O-O a6 12.Rfc1 Bd6 13.Qd1
Ne7 14.Na4 b6!

After this it's difficult for White to make headway on the queenside.

15.b4 g5 16.Nb2 Ng6 17.Nd3 h5 18.Nfe5

g4 19.f4 Nh4!

Well played. Black will now target the e3-pawn, since he will be able to boot the e5-Knight with a timely ...f7-f6. Black has the advantage.

20.a4 Qg7 21.a5 f6 22.Nc6 Nf5 23.Qd2
Rfe8 24.Ra3 Bd7 25.Nde5!?

White's position has become desperate. Accepting the sacrifice is good for Black, too.

25...Be6 26.Nd3 Qf7 27.Nf2 Bd7 28.g3
bxa5 29.Rxa5 Bxc6 30.Rxc6 Rxe3
31.Rcxa6 Rxa6 32.Rxa6 Bxb4 33.Qb2 Bc3

34.Ra8 + Re8 35.Qa2 Rxa8 36.Qxa8 +
Kg7 37.Bd3 Nxd4 38.h3 Nf3 + 39.Kf1 Qe6
40.hxg4 hxg4 0-1 ■

Annotated Games by Elena Donaldson and Alexander Khalifman

Annotations by WGM Elena Donaldson

Irina Levina, current U.S. Women's Champion, played on first board for the U.S. Olympic team in Manila. Irina played very well at the beginning of the competition, scoring 4-0. The following game is from this winning track and is a good example of her positional style.

SL 1.4 Slav Defense D11

WGM Irina Levina
WIM Inguna Erneste

USA-Latvia Manila (ol) 1992

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Qc2 g6

These days this line is not very popular, but nonetheless it contains a drop of poison.

5.Bf4 Bg7 6.e3 O-O

In the game Epishin-Tukmakov, Bern 1991, Black tried 6...Na6. After 7.Nc3 (of course, the naive 7.cxd5?! is met by 7...Nb4) 7...Qa5 8.Qd2! (neutralizing ...Bf5, ...Nb4, and ...Nf6-e4 all at the same time) 8...O-O 9.a3 Be6 10.cxd5 cxd5 (10...Nxd5 11.Nxd5 Qxd2+ 12.Kxd2 Bxd5 13.Rc1 – Epishin) 11.h3 Rac8 12.Be2 Qb6 13.Ng5 White obtained some initiative.

7.Nc3 a6?! 8.Rc1 Bf5

As we'll see later, Black has some problems with the development of her queenside pieces, better was 7...Na6 or 7...Qa5.

9.Qb3 b5 10.cxb5 cxb5 11.Ne5 Qa5 12.Be2

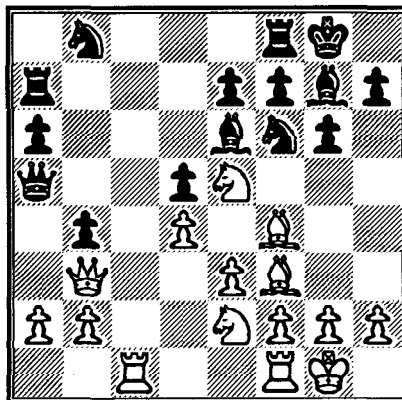
White's pieces are well developed and have very strong positions in the center. Now it is obvious that the active advancement of the queenside pawns by ...b7-b5 was not properly prepared.

12...Ra7?!

Another waste of time. 12...Be6 13.O-O Rd8 with the idea of 14...Ne4 would make more sense.

13.O-O Be6 14.Bf3 b4

A desperate attempt to get some air. 15.Ne2



The attractive 15.Na4 is met by 15...Ne4 and if 1) 16.Bxe4 dxe4 17.Qc2, then 17...Bxe5! 18.Bxe5 Nd7 with counterplay; or 2) 16.Rfd1 g5! 17.Bg3 Bxe5 18.Bxe5 Nd7 and Black holds the position.

15...Ne4 16.Qc2 Bf5 17.Bxe4! Bxe4 18.Qd2 Rb7 19.b3

By means of "little" moves White has achieved a significant positional advantage. The Black pieces are disorganized.

19...f6 20.Nd3 Nd7?

This routine move is a grave positional mistake. It was necessary to play 20...Bxd3 21.Qxd3 Nd7, trying to get her pieces into play. However, 22.Bg3 would still enable White to retain some advantage.

21.Nc5 Nxc5 22.Rxc5 Qd8 23.Rfc1 Bf5 24.Bg3 g5 25.Rc7 Rb5

Black avoided the Rook exchange to keep it available for defense. Now the domination of the White pieces becomes total.

26.Ra7 a5 27.Rcc7 Re8 28.h4

Having played a beautiful positional game, Irina opens the kingside to finish off her reeling opponent.

28...h6 29.hxg5 hxg5 30.Nc1 Bf8 31.Qe2 Rb6 32.Qf3 Bg6 33.Qg4 Kh7 34.f4 gxf4 35.Bxf4

The game is over for all intents and purposes, but it's hard to resign with full material equality on the board.

35...Be4 36.Ne2 Rb5 37.Qh5+ Kg8 38.Ng3 Bg7 39.Nf5 Bxf5 40.Qxf5 1-0
Black resigned. Total Zugzwang!

KI 19.5 King's Indian E91

WGM Elena Donaldson
WGM Christina Foisor

USA-Romania Manila (ol) 1992

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.Nf3 O-O 6.Be2 Bg4

A rare line occasionally played by Boris Spassky.

7.Be3 Nc6 8.O-O Nd7 9.d5 Ncb8?

A new move and probably a mistake. Usually Black has played 9...Bxf3 10.B... Na5 11.Be~ Bxc3!? (after 11...Ne5 12.Qa4 c6 13.Rac1 cxd5 14.Nxd5 e6 15.Nc3 White stands slightly better as in Darga-Tal, 1961) 12.bxc3 e5 13.dxe6 fxe6 14.f4 Qe7 with an unclear position.

10.Nd2 Bxe2 11.Qxe2 c6 12.Rac1 a5

Black's plan is standard: if now 13.f4, then 13...a4! followed by 14...Qa5, 15...Na6 gives Black a good game and a clear plan. I did not mind giving my opponent a good position, but I tried to make the choice of plans difficult for her.

13.Na4

Now Black has to find some new way to develop.

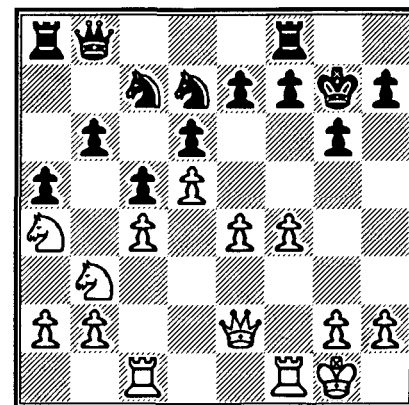
13...Na6 14.Nb3

I was planning on playing 15.dxc6 bxc6 16.c5! Black decided to block the queenside and lost all chances for counterplay by doing so.

14...c5 15.Bd2!? b6 16.Bc3

Here I considered that Black's best try was 16...Nf6 17.e5 Nh5 with the idea 18...Qe8 (19.Nxb6? Rb8). The text gives White a strong initiative.

16...Nc7 17.Bxg7 Kxg7 18.f4 Qb8



Black tries to come up with some counterplay. 18...e5 would not help: 19.dxe6 fxe6 20.Rcd1 Qe7 (20...Ne8 21.e5) 21.Qd3 Ne8 22.e5.

19.Nc3 a4 20.Nd2 Ra5

Black is ready to break with ...b6-b5, but the game will be decided on the kingside.

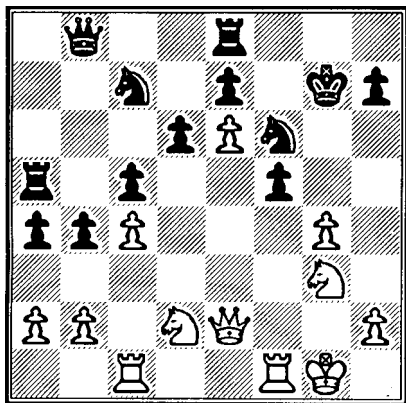
21.e5 Re8

Forced. If 21...b5 22.exd6 exd6 23.Qe7.

22.e6 fxe6 23.dxe6 Nf6

Attempts to win a pawn with 23...Nf8 don't help: 24.f5! gxf5 25.Rxf5 Nxe6 (25...Nfxe6 26.Nd5!) 26.Rcf1 and Black gets mated eventually.

24.f5 b5 25.g4 b4 26.Nce4 gxf5 27.Ng3!



27.Nxf6 exf6 28.gxf5 would give White a big advantage, but I was sure that by opening up the position I could finish the game faster.

27...fxg4 28.Nde4

Removing the Black King's last protection. With both her Queen and Rook out of play, Black's defense is hopeless.

28...Nxe6 29.Nxe6 exf6 30.Qxg4+ Kh8 31.Rxf6 Nd4

Finally, the Knight comes to an active square, but too late.

32.Rf7 Rg8 33.Qd7 Rxf3+ 34.hxg3 Qg8 35.Kf2 Ra8 36.Rh1 1-0

Annotations by
GM Alexander Khalifman

FR 4.4 French Steinitz C11

GM Alexander Khalifman
GM Jonathan Speelman

Munich 1992

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e5

A key decision. When I spent more than 20 minutes on this move, I clearly wasn't trying to calculate whether 4.Bg5 or 4.e5 is better. Rather, I was trying to arrive at the correct psychological posture for the game. My opponent is

famous for being probably the most original of all the top-level players. Jonathan likes to play unusual positions and often is able to find strong and interesting continuations in them. I decided to play very quiet strategical chess with a fixed pawn structure, good and bad squares, and standard plans. This time it happened to be the right approach.

4...Nfd7 5.f4 c5 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Be3 a6

The sharp line 7...Qb6 8.Na4 Qa5+ 9.c3 cxd4 (or 9...c4!? 10.b4 Qc7 11.Be2) 10.b4 Nxb4 11.cxb4 Bxb4+ 12.Bd2 Bxd2+ 13.Nxd2 is more suited to Speelman's style, but is not so good objectively. 7...cxd4 8.Nxd4 Bc5 9.Qd2 gives B' k th h i ' t w n ' h dull, ' u ' pretty safe, ending after 9...Nxd4 10.Bxd4 11.Qxd4 Qb6 and the rather sharp, but dangerous, 9...O-O 10.O-O-O a6 11.h4!? Nxd4 12.Bxd4 b5 13.h5 and White's kingside chances seem to promise more than Black's queenside counterplay.

8.Qd2 b5 9.dxc5

The aggressive 9.h4 doesn't fit into my profile for this game. Anyway, it didn't give White anything after 9...Bb7 10.h5 Be7 11.dxc5 Nxc5 12.Bd3 Rc8 13.Bxc5 Bxc5 14.f5 N... , --asparov--areev, Dortmund 1992.

9...Bxc5

The other possibility is 9...b4 10.Na4 Qa5 11.Nb6 (11.b3!? Nxc5 12.Nxc5 Bxc5 13.Qf2 Bxe3 14.Qxe3 also deserves attention, Santo Roman-Relange, France 1992) 11...Rb8!? 12.Nxd7 Bxd7 13.Bd3 Bxc5 Bxc5 Qxc5 1.Bxa O-O and Black gets some compensation for the pawn, Ziatdinso-Milanec, Niksic 1991.

10.Bxc5 Nxc5 11.Qf2!?

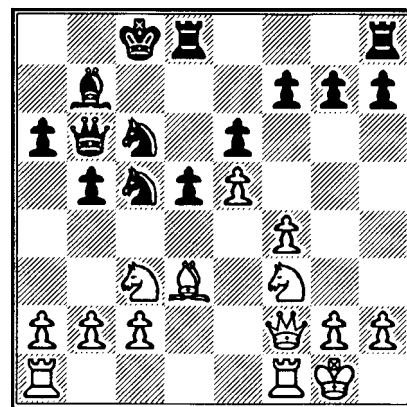
11.Bd3 b4 12.Ne2 Qb6 13.Ned4 Nxd4 14.Nxd4 a5, as seen in Nunn-Kortchnoi, Amsterdam 1988, doesn't give White any advantage. The best try for White is probably 11.Nd4!? Bd7 12.Qf2 Nxd4 13.Qxd4 Qb6 14.a3, Abramovic-Popovic, Stara Pazova 1988.

11...Qb6 12.Bd3 Bb7?!

I was right about Jonathan's proclivities. This plan is really original, so original that no one has played it before, despite the fact that the position after 12.Bd3 is well known to theory. In this case, however, the usual plans are better: 12...b4 13.Ne2 a5 14.O-O Ba6 15.Kh1 Bxd3 16.cxd3 Rb8 17.Rad1 with only a slight advantage for White, Mokry-Bruck, Kaija 1989; 12...Rb8

13.O-O Nb4 14.Rfd1! O-O (or 14...Na4 15.Nxa4 bxa4 16.b3 axb3 17.axb3 and White has the better chances in the ending, Bareev-King, Hastings 1990) 15.Ne2 Bd7 16.Ned4 and White's chances are slightly better, Anand-Bareev, Dortmund 1992; 12...Rb8 13.O-O Na4! (in my opinion the best) 14.Nxa4 (or 14.Nd1 Qxf2+ 15.Rxf2 O-O 16.Rb1 Bd7 with equal chances, Kolev-Moskalenko, Odessa 1989) 14...bxa4 15.b3 Bd7 16.Kh1 Qxf2+ 17.Rxf2 Rb6, and Black is okay—Diaz-Ulibin, Santa Clara 1991.

13.O-O O-O-O



This is the critical position. There are some obvious drawbacks to Black's position, but how to make use of them? Aggressive attempts like 14.a4?! b4 or 14.Ng5?! Rd7 are not good. If White tries to use the d4-square by 14.Ne2, then 14...d4! After a long think, I found the best move.

14.a3!

This modest pawn move is the only way to keep the advantage. It prevents possible Black queenside activity like 14...b4 15.Ne2 d4 and creates the simple, but unpleasant, positional threat of b2-b4.

14...b4

Black tries to get some counterplay. After 14...d4 14.Ne4 Nxe4 16.Bxe4 the d4-pawn becomes a real weakness. After 14...Kc7 (relatively best) White has 14.b4! with advantage.

15.axb4 Qxb4

After 15...Nxb4 16.Na4! Nxa4 17.Rxa4 Qxf2+ 18.Kxf2 Nxd3+ 19.cxd3, White gets a big positional advantage in a typical Good Knight vs. Bad Bishop ending.

16.Ne2 d4

Black has to do something about the positional threat Ne2-d4. 16...Ne4 17.Qe3 d4 doesn't work because of 18.Qxe4! (18.Nexd4 Rxd4 19.Nxd4 Qxd4 20.Qxd4 Nxd4 21.Ra4 Rd8 is unclear) 18...Nb8 19.Bxa6! Nxa6 20.Qd3. The move played is the only practical chance.

17.Ng5 Nxd3

After this exchange nothing can stop the White Knight from penetrating to d6. However, after 17...Rd7 18.Ne4 Nxe4 19.Bxe4 White is much better.



Photo by: Caroline Winkler

GM Alexander Khalifman

18.cxd3 Qe7 19.Ne4 Kb8 20.Ra4!

This accurate move is necessary. After 20.Nd6 Rxd6 21.exd6 Qxd6 Black has some compensation for the Exchange.

After the move in the game the d4-pawn becomes a real weakness.

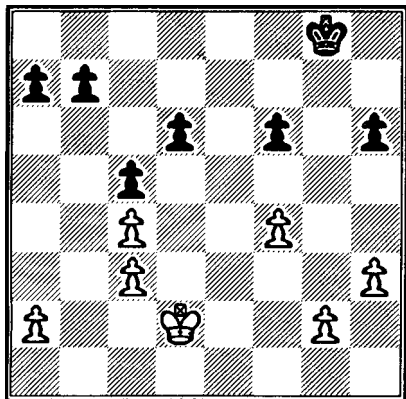
20...Nb4 21.Nd6 Rxd6 22.exd6 Qxd6 23.Qxd4 Qc6 24.Qxg7 1-0 ■

King and Pawn Ending

by IM Jack Peters

GM Evgeny Bareev
GM Helgi Olafsson

Hastings 1990-1991



White has a winning advantage, because his King can advance to d5 and he can use his kingside majority to produce a passed pawn at the right moment. However, the ending requires precision from White, because Black's extra queenside pawn can become a factor. Although Bareev played the ending superbly, his analysis (*Informant 51/544*) contains a few mistakes, including one serious error. Let's follow the game continuation.

32.f5

Keeping Black's King off e6 and keeping the path clear for White's King to go to e4 and d5.

32...a6

Black prepares ...b7-b5, his only means of counterplay. Black could not defend by keeping his pawn at a7. For example, 32...Kf7 33.Kd3 Ke7 34.Ke4 Ke8 35.Kd5 Kd7 would lose to 36.g4 Ke7 37.a4! Kd7 (with 37...a5 Black transposes to a position reached in the game) 38.a5 Ke7 (or 38...b6 39.a6 – *Zugzwang*) 39.a6! bxa6 40.Kc6 a5 41.Kb5 Kd7 42.Kxa5 Kc7 43.Ka6 Kb8 44.h4 Ka8 45.g5.

33.Kd3 Kf7 34.Ke4 Ke7 35.g4 Ke8 36.Kd5!

Bareev implies that White can win without difficulty by 36.Kf4 Ke7 37.h4,

setting up g4-g5. It's true that 37...b5?? would lose to 38.cxb5 axb5 39.Ke4 Ke8 40.Kd5 Kd7 41.a3! (*Zugzwang*) 41...c4 42.h5 Kc7 43.Ke6 Kc6 44.g5 fxe5 45.f6 But passive defense holds: 37...Kf7 38.g5? hxe5 + 39.hxe5 fxe5 + 40.Kxe5 only draw, as Black can limit all of White's pawns except the a-pawn by 40...b5! 41.cxb5 axb5 42.Kf4 d5! (not 42...b4?? 43.c4, but 42...Kf6 43.Ke4 c4! 44.Kf4 Kf7 also draws) 43.Ke5 b4! 44.cxb4 cxb4 45.Kxd5 Kf6 46.Kc4 Kxf5 47.Kxb4 Ke6 48.Kc5 Kd7 49.Kb6 Kc8. In this variation 46.Ke4 Kf7 47.Ke5 Ke7 does not help White. Eventually he will abandon the f-pawn to win the b-pawn and Black's King always has time to reach c8, drawing.

This analysis proves that White is not equal to carrying out his "hustle" of creating a kingside passer. First, he must alter the pawn structure on the queenside.

36...Kd7 37.a4! a5!

The best try. Instead, 37...b6? lands Black in *Zugzwang* after 38.a5, and 37...Ke7? loses routinely to 38.a5! Kd7 39.h4 Ke7 40.Ke4 Ke8 41.Kf4 Kf7 42.g5 hxe5 + (or 42...h5 43.g6 + Kf8 44.Ke4 Ke8 45.Kd5 Ke7 46.g7 Kf7 47.Kxd6 Kxe7 48.Ke7 + -) 43.hxe5 fxe5 + 44.Kxe5 Kg7 45.f6 + Kf7 46.Kf5 Kf8 47.Ke6.

38.h4 Ke7 39.Ke4 Kd7!

Setting the trap 40.Kf4?? d5! 41.cxd5 b5! 42.axb5?? a4, when Black wins! Of course, White can draw with 42.g5 or 41.g5. To win though, he should move his King to f4 only when Black's King is not on d7 or c7.

40.Ke3!

The first point is that White's King can catch the a-pawn after 40...d5 41.cxd5 b5 42.axb5 a4 43.Kd3. Thus Black must move his King. Let's stay with the game continuation, then return to this position to investigate each of Black's choices.

40...Ke7 41.Kf4 d5

All King moves lose to 42.g5.

42.cxd5 b5 43.axb5 a4 44.b6 Kd7

If 44...a3 45.b7 a2 46.b8=Q a1=Q, White can win every Black pawn by

47.d6 + Kf7 48.Qc7 + Kg8 49.Qd8 + Kf7 50.Qe7 + Kg8 51.Qe8 + Kg7 52.Qg6 +.

45.b7 Kc7 46.g5

One White pawn must queen!

46...hxe5 + 47.hxe5 fxe5 + 48.Kxe5 a3 49.f6 a2 50.f7 a1=Q 51.b8=Q + Kxb8 52.f8=Q + Kb7 53.Qxc5 Qc1 + 54.Kg6! Qc2 +

Or 54...Qb1 + 55.Kg7, ending the checks. Black could safely resign here.

55.Kf6! Qh2 56.Qe7 + Kb6 57.Qe6 + Kb5 58.Qc6 + Ka5 59.c4!

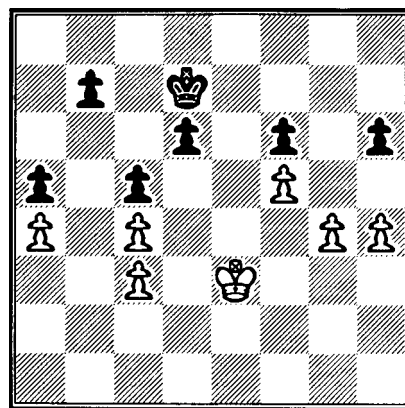
By giving Black's King access to b4, White avoids stalemate tricks. If Black begins a series of checks, White's King finds shelter at b7.

59...Kb4 60.d6 Qh7

Hoping for 61.d7?? Qh6 +, drawing.

61. b5 + Ka3 62.d7 h6 + 63.Ke7 Qh4 + 64.Kd6 Qd8 65.c5 Qf6 + 66.Kc7 1-0

Let's take another look at the position after 40.Ke3.



Black to play

Olafsson's 40...Ke7 lost, because 41.Kf4 d5 42.cxd5 b5 43.axb5 a4 44.b6 gave White a mighty passed b-pawn. When the Black King moved toward it, White made a kingside passer with g4-g5. It's clear that 40...Ke8 would lose in similar fashion. For that matter, if Black had managed to maneuver his King to the f-file, White would still win with the b-pawn.

Suppose Black stays close to the b-file with 40...Kc8. Then White exploits his f-pawn by 41.Kf4 d5 42.cxd5 b5 43.g5!

hgx5 + 44.hgx5 fxx5 + (or 44...bxa4 45.g6 and White queens with check) 45.Kxx5 bxa4 46.f6 Kd7 47.f7 Ke7 48.Kg6 a3 49.d6 + Kf8 50.d7.

How about trying to watch both b8 and g8 with 40...Kd8, so that 41.Kf4 d5 42.cxd5 b5 43.g5! hxx5 + 44.hxx5 fxx5 + (too slow is 44...bxa4, because 45.g6 Ke7 46.g7 Kf7 47.d6 a3 48.d7 a2 49.d8 = Q a1 = Q 50.g8 = Q mate finishes neatly) 45.Kxx5? only draws? Black would queen with check if White rushes blindly ahead with 45.Kxx5? b4! 46.f6 b3! 47.f7?? (White keeps the advantage with 47.Kh6! b2 48.f7 b1 = Q 49.f8 = Q + Kd7 50.Qxc5, but 50...Qh1 + begins a long series of checks) 47...Ke7 48.Kg6 Kf8! 49.d6 b2 50.d7 b1 = Q +.

But White still wins if he uses his King more cleverly. The correct method is 40...Kd8 41.Kf4 d5 42.cxd5 b5 43.g5! hxx5 + 44.hxx5 fxx5 + 45.Ke5! The first point is that 45...b4 gets mated by 46.f6 b3 47.d6 b2 (or 47...Ke8 48.Ke6 b2 49.f7 +, forcing mate) 48.f7 b1 = Q 49.f8 = Q + Kd7 50.Qe7 + Kc6 51.Qc7 mate. A similar fate befalls 45...g4. If Black makes a loophole for his King at b5 with 45...bxa4, White cannot mate, but he wins by getting a second Queen: 45.Ke5! bxa4 46.f6 a3 47.Ke6! (stronger than Bareev's suggestion of 47.d6) 47...a2 48.f7 a1 = Q 49.f8 = Q + Kc7 50.d6 + Kc6 (both 50...Kb7 and 50...Kb6 lose to 51.d7 Qe1 + 52.Kf7 Qf1 + 53.Kg7 Qxf8 + 54.Kxf8 Kc7 55.Ke7) 51.Qc8 + Kb6 52.d7 Qe1 + (or 52...Qa2 + 53.Kf6 Qf2 + 54.Kg7) 53.Kf7 Qf1 + 54.Kg7.

Black's final option, 40...Kc7, poses the most difficulties. Black's King can catch

passers on the b- and d-files, and a kingside passer will not queen with check. Bareev analyzes a fine winning maneuver: 40...Kc7 41.Kf3! (anticipating 41...d5 42.g5! fxx5 43.hxx5 hxx5 44.f6 Kd7 45.cxd5 b5 46.axb5 a4 47.f7 Ke7 48.b6 a3 49.b7 a2 50.b8 = Q a1 = Q 51.f8 = Q + Kd7 52.Qf7 mate) 41...Kd7 42.Ke4!, putting Black in *Zugzwang*. If the Black King goes to c8, d8, e8, or e7, White wins with 43.Kf4, as in the earlier analysis. And 42...Kc7 loses to 43.g5! fxx5 44.hxx5 hxx5 45.f6 Kd7 46.Kf5 g4 47.Kxx4 Ke6 48.Kg5 Kf7 49.Kf5, or 46...Ke8 47.Kxx5 d5 48.cxd5 b5 49.axb5 a4 50.b6 Kd7 51.f7. Note how White placed his King on f3 and e4, rather than on f4, so that he could push g4-g5 and not be troubled by a Black capture on g5 with check. ■

BOOK REVIEW

Secrets of Chess Training

By IM Mark Dvoretsky, Macmillan 1990, 216 pages, paperback, algebraic, \$15.95.

It's rare to find a great book at a reasonable price, but IM Mark Dvoretsky's *Secrets of Chess Training* is such a work. Unfortunately, the title isn't an accurate description of the contents. Those expecting a detailed training program along the lines of Kotov's *Think Like a Grandmaster* will be disappointed. The Russian edition's title, *The Art of Analyzing*, gives a far more accurate idea of what the book covers but perhaps was rejected because of its

similarity to Timman's *The Art of Chess Analysis*. Employing adjournment analysis and carefully selected endgame studies, Dvoretsky tries to improve the readers' analytical and endgame skills.

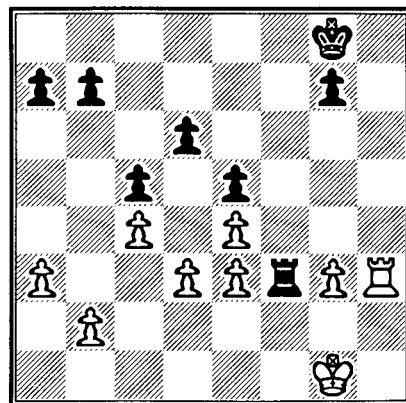
This is not a book to leaf through. Dvoretsky expects the reader to put in some hard work! There are numerous exercises to test the reader at the end of each chapter, but the challenge isn't there alone. Each example in the book offers the ambitious student of the game an opportunity to put Dvoretsky's conclusions to the test. One can think of *Secrets of Chess Training* as an exercise manual for those who want to hone their analytical skills through trying to take apart lots of high quality material.

The following example from the Alexandria-Litinskaya Candidates Match, where Dvoretsky served as the Georgian WGM's second, is typical.

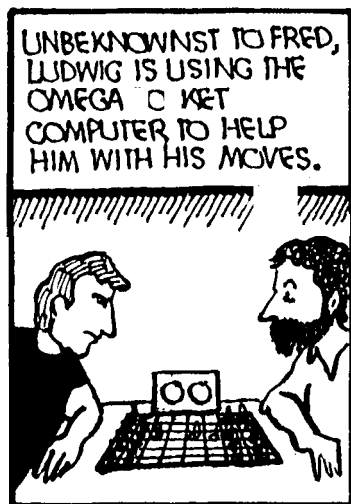
Alexandria-Litinskaya

The game was adjourned in this joyless (for White) Rook ending.

Q. 1.4 What should White seal?



CHESS SCENE by David Middleton



White has to transfer the Rook to the defense of the d3 pawn at once: **41.Rh2!** This, the only possible move, was sealed by Alexandria.

41...Rxe3 42.Rd2

In the game there followed **42...Rxe3 + 43.Kf2 Rg4 (43...Rh3 44.Kg2) 44.b4**. White wants to play **Rb2** and then **a3-a4-a5**, when her queenside activity guarantees her reasonable compensation for the missing pawn. This variation does not require detailed analysis, since White's plan is quite clear. The game ended as a draw.

The variation **42...Re1 + ! 43.Kf2 Rb1** is much more dangerous. Black turns down the win of a pawn, but in compensation her Rook penetrates into the White position on an open square. White's pieces, which are forced to confine themselves to passive defense. *In Rook endings, the activity of one's Rook is a most important criterion for evaluating the position and for choosing a plan of action.*

Now the Black King is quite happy to force its way in on the h-file, and so the moves **44.Kf3 Kf7 45.Kg4 Kg6 46.Kh4** are logical. **46.Rc2** is also possible when White does not worry about **46...Rd1** in view of **47.Rc3**.

I studied this position together with Viktor Gavrikov. We first of all considered the most natural plan for strengthening Black's position: **46...a6 47.Kg4 (47.a4? Ra1) 47...b5 48.cxb5 (48...b4 was threatened) 48...axb5 49.Rc2 Kf6**.

We had to spend quite a lot of time on it. Practical players are well aware how difficult it is to analyse these unforced variations that arise correctly. White has little joy here, but with exact defense she can save herself all the same.

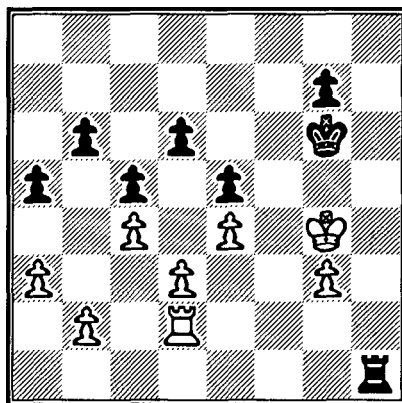
Then we discovered another plan for Black: play for *Zugzwang*. It is simple to deny the King h4, since putting the Rook on h1 will suffice. After having placed the queenside pawns advantageously, Black can also try to counter the manoeuvre **Rd2-c2-c3-b3**.

46...a5 47.Kg4 b6!

Black should not put a pawn on a4: **47...a4 48.Kh4 b6 49.Kg4 Rh1 50.Rc2 Rd1 51.Rc3 Rd2 52.b3**, and White is O.K. **47...Rh1** is also premature in view of **48.b4!**

48.Kh4 Rc1 49.Kg4 Rh1

Now **50.b4** is losing because of



Analysis Diagram

50...Rb1 or **50...Ra1**. The essence of Black's idea lies in the variation **50.Rc2 Rd1 51.Rc3 Rd2 52.Rb3 a4! 53.Rxb6 Rxd3 54.Ra6 Kf6 55.Rxa4 Re3** (there is also **55...Rb3**). We studied this position for a long time, considered some quite complicated variations, and finally came to the conclusion that White is faced with difficult problems here.

We also evaluated the attempt to hold a passive defense: **50.Kf3 Kg5 51.Kg2 Rb1 52.Kf3**.

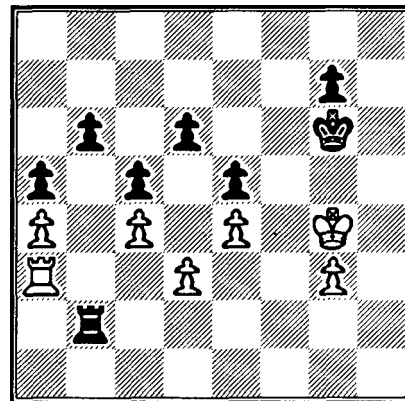
Q. 1.5 Why should this plan be rejected?

The following variation was found: **52...Rf1 + 53.Kg2** (it is easy to see that **53.Rf2 Rxf2 + 54.Kxf2 Kg4** also loses) **53...Rf6!** (but not **53...Rf8? 54.Rd1 Kg4 55.Rh1 g5 56.Rh6) 54.Rd1 (54.Kh3 Rf3!) 54...Kg4 55.Rh1 g5**, and White is defenceless against the threat of **56...Rf3**.

Thus, notwithstanding our prolonged searchings together, we were not able to find a secure defence, and we reached an impasse in our analysis. Then I set the position up on a pocket set and suggested to Viktor that we look for a solution

separately. This "move" proved to be extremely effective, and within minutes I was able to show him a beautiful new idea.

50.Rc2 Rd1 51.Rc3 Rd2 52.a4!! Rxb2 53.Ra3



Now the Black Rook is chained to the b-file, and so it is not possible to play for *Zugzwang* again. Here is a sample variation: **53...Rb4 54.Kh4 Kh6 55.Kg4 g6 56.Kh4 g5 + 57.Kg4 Kg6 58.Kf3! Kh5 59.g4 + Kg6 60.Ra1**, and Black cannot win.

Should you buy this book? If you are a highly motivated player of expert strength or above who wants to improve your analytical ability and are willing to put in some serious study time, this book is well worth getting. The only reason I don't recommend *Secrets of Chess Training* to players below 2000 is that, though they too can benefit from this book by putting in lots of hard work, there are many other instructional books that would be more appropriate for them at this stage in their chess development. One of the keys to improving at chess is reading the right book at the right time. Aspiring students much more often err by reading books that are above their level than below it. Emanuel Lasker believed that a small amount of knowledge that is flexible and well understood is much preferable to a large amount of partially digested material.

Two books that can be recommended without reservation for players below 2000, books that perhaps aren't so well known and don't overwhelm the reader with extraneous material, are GM Michael Stean's little classic *Simple Chess* and IM Jeremy Silman's *Reassess Your Chess* — IM John Donaldson ■

THE NOTORIOUS NEIGHBORING SQUARE

by IM Nikolay Minev

When a pawn moves, the neighboring file's squares become unprotected or at least less protected, hence weak. When we move ...h7-h6 or h2-h3, we weaken the g6- (g3) square. This can give rise to combinational possibilities for our opponent.

VO 1.2 Owen's Defense B00

Fritz Kaijser
G. Strom

Karlstadt 1926

I have found two versions of the name of the first player: Kayser and Kaijser, both from German sources. The name not used is given by Kurt Richter.

1.e4 b6 2.d4 Bb7 3.Nc3 e6 4.Bd3 h6?

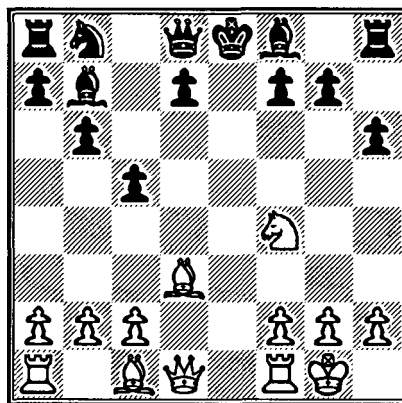
This is a waste of time. From a tactical point of view it is not only a delay in the development, but also creates a very dangerous situation for Black. White's bishop on d3 is already looking at the weakened g6-square!

5.Nge2 Nf6 6.O-O c5?! 7.d5! exd5?

Opening a center file and simultaneously increasing the power of all White's pieces. It's hard to find a worse move than this.

8.exd5 Nxd5 9.Nxd5 Bxd5 10.Nf4 Bb7

Losing thematically, but the alternative 10...Be6 was also not too cheery: 11.Nxe6 fx6 (if 11... 12.B4) 12.Bg4 + K... 13.Qf3 Nc6 14.Qf7+ Kd6 15.Bf4+ e5 16.Rad1 + Kc7 17.Bf5 and White should win.



11.Ng6!

Using the notorious neighboring square. The threat 12.Re1+ forces Black to take the sacrificed piece.

11...fxg6 12.Bxg6+ Ke7 13.Re1+ Kf6 14.Qh5 1-0

There is no defense against Qf5+ mate.

If you think that opening disasters featuring drastic punishment of early mistakes like ...h7-h6 or h2-h3 are things of the past, you are wrong. The next more recent example speaks for itself.

QP 8.3 Richter-Veresov Attack D00

von Themen
Carl

West Germany 1978

1.d4 d5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.h3?

A "novelty" in this opening. It is beyond my capacities to explain the idea behind it!

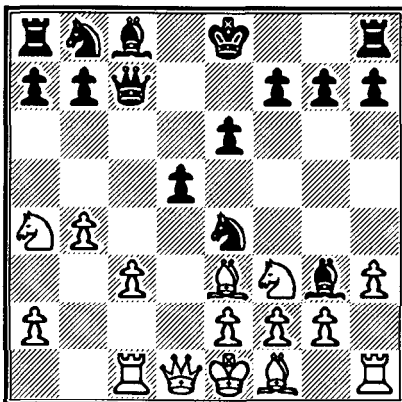
3...c5! 4.dxc5 e6 5.Nf3 Bxc5 6.Na4?

Some players still think that any attack against an opponent's piece means a gain of tempo.

6...Qa5+! 7.c3 Bd6 8.b4 Qc7 9.Bd2 Ne4 10.Rc1 Bg3!

This we already know. I save the diagram for next, more original and at...

11.Be3



11...Qf4!!

Threatening 12...Qxe3.

12.Qd3

The alternative 12.Qd2 loses in two ways: 12...Bxf2+ or 12...Nxd2 13.Bxf4 Nxf3+ and 14...Bxf4.

12...Bxf2+ 0-1

After 13.Bxf2 Qxc1+ 14.Qd1 Qxd1+ 15.Kxd1 Nxf2+ White loses everything.

A typical method of exploiting the weakened g6-square is the abduction of the last defender—the f-pawn. This introductory necessity is always marked by attractive sacrifices.

FR 9.1 French Winawer C16

GM Efim Geller
GM Anatoly Karpov

USSR (ch) 1976

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 Qd7 5.Nf3 b6 6.Bd2 Ba6 7.Bxa6 Nxa6 8.O-O Nb8 9.Ne2 Be7? 10.Rc1!

Intending c2-c4. According to Geller, White already has the advantage.

10...b5 11.Nf4 h5

The g6-square is weakened, but the alternative 11...Nh6 12.Nh5 Nf5 13.g4 is clearly worse.

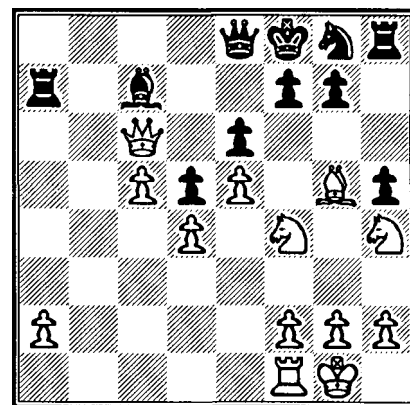
12.b3 Ba3 13.Rb1 a5 14.c4! c6

If Black accepts the sacrificed pawn 14...bxc4 15.bxc4 dxc4, Geller feels that White achieves a winning attack after 16.d5! exd5 17.e6!

15.c5 Bb4 16.Bc1 a4 17.Nd3 Ba5 18.bxa4 bxa4 19.Qxa4 Qa7 20.Bg5 Bc7 21.Rxb8+! Qxb8 22.Qxc6+ Kf8 23.Nf4! Ra7 24.Nh4!

The weakened g6-square is now the decisive factor in White's attack. The threat is 25.Nhg6+ fxg6 26.Nxc6+ Kf7 27.Qd7+ and mate in two moves.

24...Qe8



25.Nhg6!! fxe6 26.Nf5+ Kf8

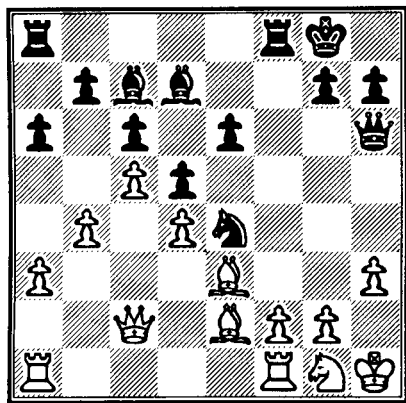
After 26...Kf7 27.Nxh8 + Kf8 28.Nhg6 + White also regains the Queen. The rest of the game is a realization of the material advantage.

27.Nxg6 + Ke8 28.Nxh8 Ra4 29.Rd1 Ne7 30.Bxe7 Kxe7 31.Ng6 + Kf7 32.Nf4 Bxe5 33.dxe5 Rxf4 34.Rc1! Ke8 35.c6 Kd8 36.c7 + Kc8 37.g3 Ra4 38.Rc6 Rxa2 39.Rxe6 g5 40.Rd6 Rd2 41.e6 Kxc7 42.e7 1-0

The following example is similar to those above, but also involves elements of a well-known tactical situation, The Mill.

Niner
Weissinger

Karlsruhe 1944



Black to move

1...Qxe3!

Abducting the defender.

2.fxe3 Ng3 + 3.Kh2 Nxf1 + 4.Kh1 Ng3 + 5.Kh2 Ne4 + ! 6.g3

If 6.Kh1 Nf2 + mate.

6...Rf2 + 7.Kh1 Nxg3 mate 0-1

A typical demolition of a castled position with a weakened g6-square is shown below.

IG 2.3 Giuoco Piano C54

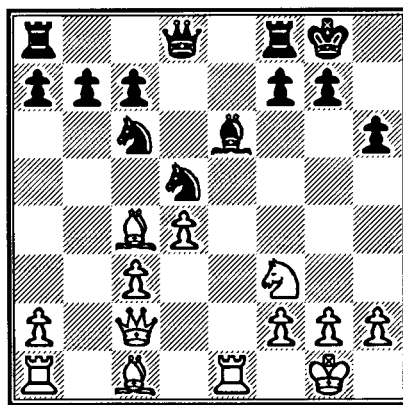
GM Yakov Estrin
Vadim Faibisovich

USSR 1965

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Be4 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6 5.d4 exd4 6.cxd4 Bb4 + 7.Nc3 d5 8.exd5 Nxd5 9.O-O Bxc3

If 9...Nxc3 10.bxc3 Bxc3?, then White wins by force: 11.Qb3 Bxa1 12.Bxf7 + Kf8 13.Ba3 + Ne7 14.Bh5 g6 15.Ng5 Q-8 16.Re1.

10.bxc3 O-O 11.Qc2 h6 12.Re1 Be6??



13.Bxh6! gxh6 14.Rxe6! fxe6 15.Qg6 + Kh8 16.Qxh6 + Kg8 17.Qxe6 + Kg7 18.Bxd5 Qd6 19.Qg4 + Qg6 20.Ng5 Kh6 21.Qh4 + 1-0

After 21...Qh5 22.Nf7 + Rxf7 (22...Kg6 23.Be4 +) 23.Qxh5 + Kxh5 24.Bxf7 + White has three extra pawns.

The tactical exploitation of the weakened g6-square occurs frequently in the Sicilian Defense.

Sicilian Scheveningen B80

Molchanov
Vladimir Barsky

Czestochowa 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.Be3 a6 7.f3 b5 8.Qd2 Nbd7

Much more natural is 8...Bb7 followed by ...Be7 and ...Nc6, keeping free the d7-square for the Knight on f6.

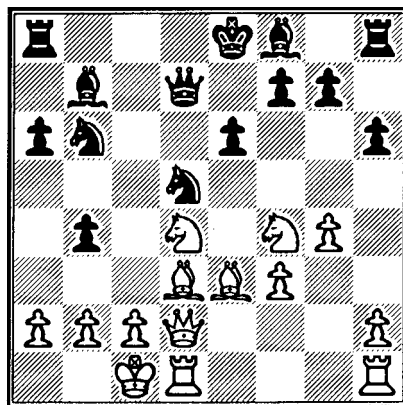
9.g4 h6?!

Perhaps 9...Nb6 or 9...Nc5 is better.

10.O-O-O b4?! 11.Nce2 d5?

With his King still in the center, the opponent better developed, and the g6-square weakened, Black's plan for opening the center is, at the very least, dubious.

12.exd5 Nxd5 13.Nf4! Bb7 14.Be4 N7b6 15.Bd3! Qd7



16.Ndx6! fxe6 17.Bg6 + Ke7 18.Bxb6 Qa4

18...Nxb6 19.Qxb4 + loses immediately.

19.Rhe1 Qxa2 20.Rxe6 + Kd7 21.Qd4 Rc8 22.Bf5 1-0

Sicilian Najdorf B95

IM Mikhail Mukhin
Igor Platonov

USSR 1969

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Bg5 e6 7.Qd3 h6

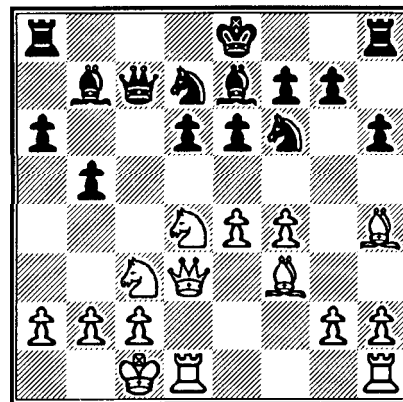
In my opinion, Black should refrain from ...h6 in this variation. White's Queen is already casting longing looks at the weakened g6-square!

8.Bh4 Be7 9.f4 Nbd7 10.O-O-O Qc7 11.Be2 b5

According to Kortchnoi, after 11...Nc5 12.Qf3! Bd7 13.f5 White has slightly better chances.

12.Bf3 Bb7?

The losing move. Kortchnoi recommends instead 12...Nc5 13.Qe2 Bb7 14.e5 dxe5 15.fxe5 Nh7 without assessment.



13.Nxe6! fxe6 14.e5 dxe5 15. g6 + Kf8 16.Bxf6 Bxf6

Hopeless is also 16...Nxf6 17.Bxb7 Qxb7 18.fxe5 and White's attack is decisive.

17.Bh5 Nc5 18.fxe5 Bxe5

If 18...Bg5 + 19.Kb1 Kg8 (or 19...b4 20.Rhf1 + Kg8 21.Rf7) 20.b4 etc.

19.Rhf1 + Bf6 20.b4! Be4

In case of 20...Na4 White wins by 21.Rxf6 + gxf6 22.Qxf6 + Kg8 23.Qxe6 +.

21.Rxf6 + gxf6 22.Qxf6 + Kg8 23.Nxe4 1-0